

The Literary Digest

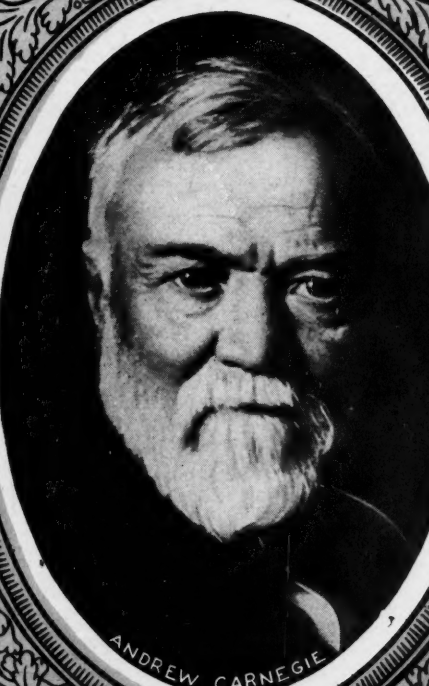
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H. B. REISSMAN

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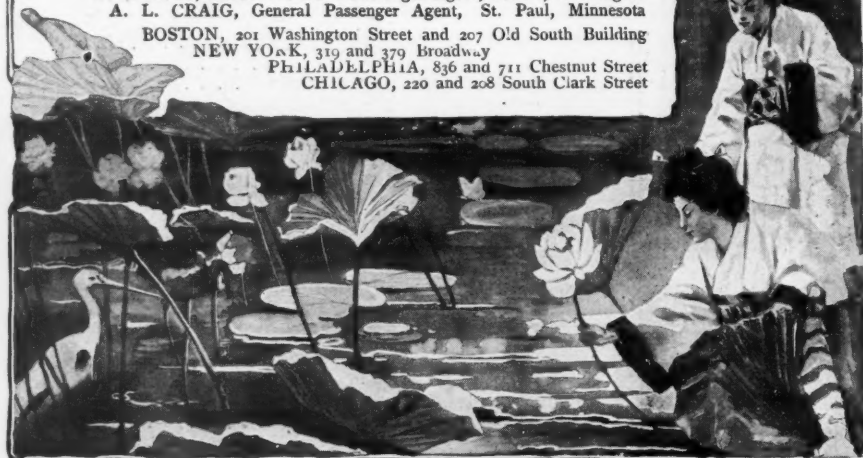
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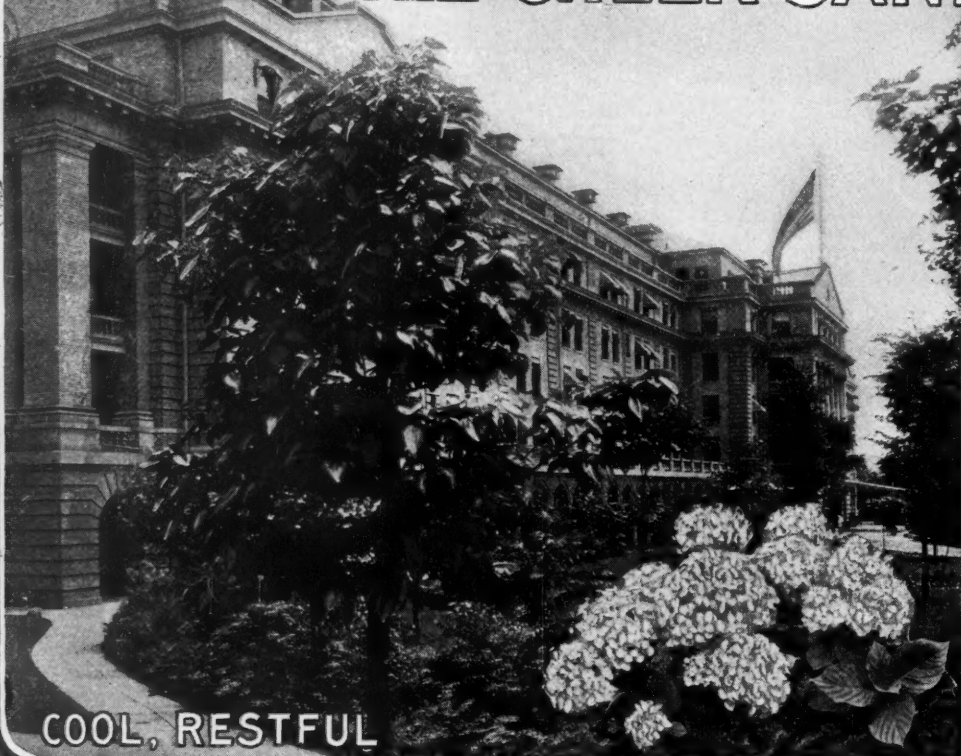
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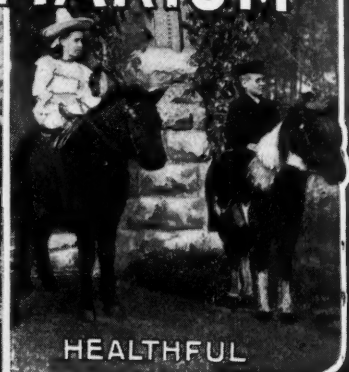
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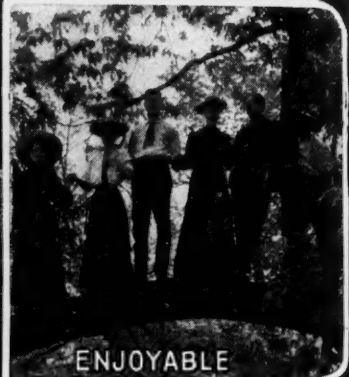
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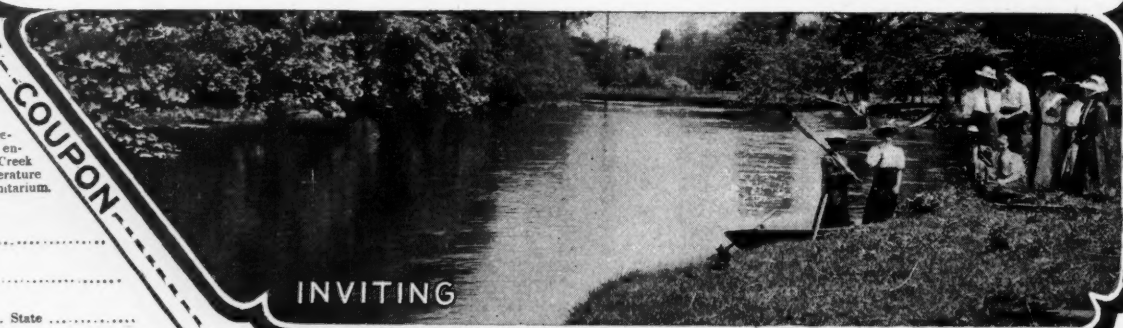
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VOL. XXXIV., No. 16

NEW YORK, APRIL 20, 1907

WHOLE NUMBER, 887

TOPICS OF THE DAY

WHAT WILL THE PEACE CONFERENCES AMOUNT TO?

AS the National Peace Congress in New York City and the approaching international one at The Hague have no power to enforce their decrees, and must depend to a great extent upon the power of public opinion, it becomes important to find out how public opinion regards them. A careful examination of the organs of current thought in this country reveals, it must be said, that not much is expected of these gatherings. A characteristic comment is made by the *Houston Chronicle*, which declares that the New York meeting is "a noble movement" and the attainment of its purposes is "a consummation devoutly to be wished," but is silent on the likelihood of such a consummation. The *Kansas City Journal*, similarly, avers that the New York congress is "the most remarkable demonstration of its character ever conceived by any single nation," but does not say what tangible results it expects from it. But other papers are not so reticent. The *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, for instance, while admitting that "these gentlemen are undoubtedly insistent on peace and deserve credit for the interest they are taking in the matter," says plainly that "there is no chance of their attaining their end in the direction in which they are headed." And it goes on to say:

"Universal peace will never be accomplished by declamation, nor by the publication of handsomely printed pamphlets bearing half-tone pictures of those who desire that their features shall be brought to public notice. These gentlemen will doubtless while away an idle hour or so at their congress, but it does not appear probable that they will accomplish anything of value in the direction of universal or any other sort of peace. There are interna-

tional disputes which will not be and should not be arbitrated, and no self-constituted body will ever succeed in inducing the mass of the population to believe that such radicalism is desirable."

More good is expected from the Conference at The Hague in June, but the expected refusal of several of the great Powers even to discuss the limitation of armaments arouses similar newspaper pessimism regarding that gathering. We learn from the official note handed to Secretary Root by the Russian Ambassador that the United States has declared its intention of bringing before the

Conference two questions—"that of the reduction or limitation of armaments and that of bringing about an agreement to observe certain limitations in the use of force in collecting ordinary public debts accruing from contracts." Great Britain and Spain have likewise expressed a desire to discuss limitation of armaments; but Japan, Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary have served notice, so the note informs us, that they reserve to themselves the right to take no part in any discussion that "would not be conducive to any useful result" or "would appear unlikely to end in any practical issue." Most

papers interpret this as a notice that they will not discuss the limitation of armaments, and the *Indianapolis Star* says of it:

"A conference conducted in this spirit, with one set of delegates boycotting one class of topics and another set another class of questions, can not be a shining success. Why any power should shrink from discussing limitation of warlike preparations and budgets, when it is understood that no resolution can pass without a unanimous vote and no action taken is binding in any case without approval of each of the Powers, passes comprehension. But the fact is what it is, and hence doubt as to the value of the next 'peace' congress is quite justifiable."

The *New York Press* and *Evening Sun*, the *Brooklyn Times*,



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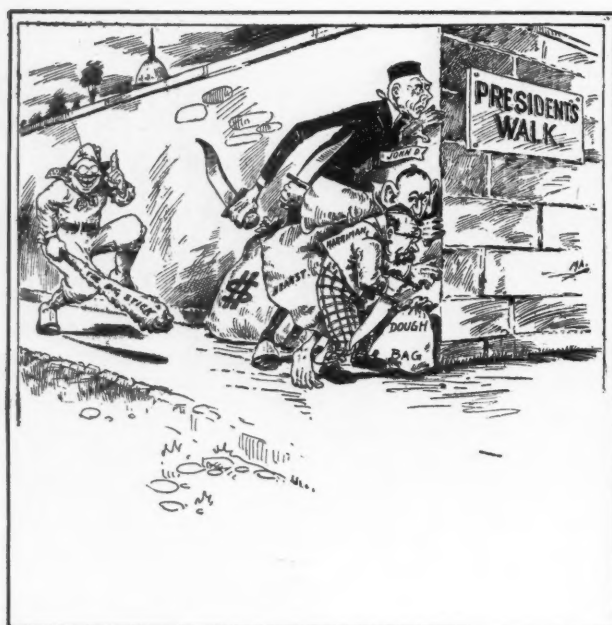
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THE VENDETTA.
—May in the *Detroit Journal*.



THE CONSPIRATORS.
—Smith in the *Washington Herald*.

SOME CARTOONISTS' IMPRESSIONS OF

the *Chicago Tribune* and *Record-Herald*, and the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* also comment rather skeptically on the coming Conference. The *Providence Journal* recalls that it was the idea of disarmament that inspired the whole Peace-Conference movement, and it believes that "so long as the subject is evaded, the proceedings of the Conference, relatively speaking, will be trivial." It remarks further:

"The situation is palpably absurd. There can be little consequence to the proceedings under such circumstances, and the exalted delegates who participate in them may be excused if they become bored. The public is justified in failing to be stirred by the prospect of such deliberations and, on the contrary, in concluding that the whole Hague business is impractical. Failing the purpose to take up the one supreme topic, the program proposed reads like a list of subjects for the exercise of a college debating-club. It is, of course, not impossible that at the forthcoming gathering the all-important question may in some way be raised. Great Britain is disposed to be insistent for it, and the Government at Washington is, at least, opposed to having any conference commit the folly of barring it out irrevocably. Probably none of the dissenting nations, not even Germany, would actually withdraw, as has been threateningly suggested, if an informal discussion was undertaken. For the Conference to 'break up in a row' would be reaching quickly the limit of impotency to which it is in danger of tending."

Great Britain's motives in advocating the limitation of armaments are treated rather caustically by the *New Orleans Picayune* in the following paragraphs:

"A limitation of armaments based upon the present relative strength both on sea and land of the various powers would be of great advantage to Great Britain by enabling her to retain her present vast supremacy on the sea without further effort and without the tremendous expenditure which is now necessary. The British Government has not the faintest idea of surrendering its purpose of maintaining a navy twice as strong as any other Power, or actually stronger than any possible combination of two other Powers. The mere suggestion of such a purpose would cause the prompt downfall of any ministry, as the British taxpayers, no matter how unwilling they may be to yield up the necessary taxes, are absolutely unanimous in opposing the surrender of their country's naval strength, no matter what the cost or the sacrifice necessary to maintain it.

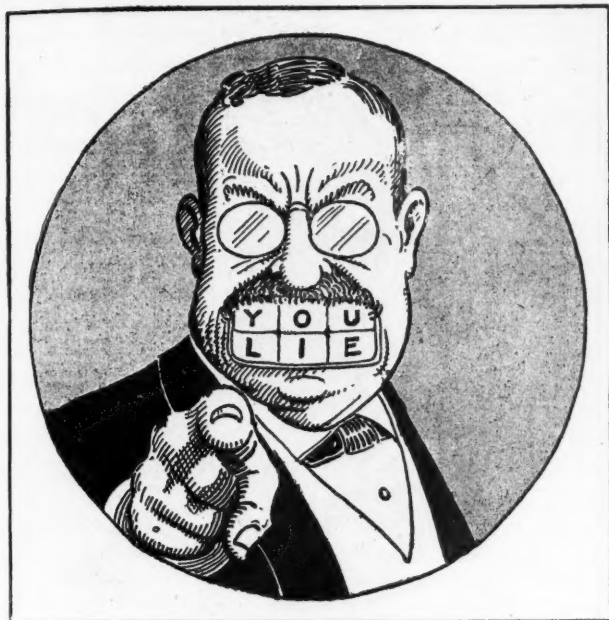
"The British proposal with respect to limitation of armaments is therefore lacking in sincerity, since there is no intention of sur-

rendering the two-power naval standard as the basis of the strength of the British fleet. The other Powers represented at the Peace Conference will not be slow to understand the selfishness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's proposal, and they are pretty certain not to agree to an arrangement which would insure Great Britain's supremacy for all time without her people having to pay the enormous price such supremacy now entails."

Turning now to the journals which take a more hopeful view of the coming meeting at The Hague, we find the claim made that the usefulness of such a gathering can not be judged in advance. Nobody attached much importance to the little phrase in the arbitration treaty framed by the first Hague Conference which provided that "the right of offering their good offices belongs to Powers not connected with the conflict, even during the course of hostilities, which act can never be regarded as an unfriendly act." Yet it was this phrase that permitted President Roosevelt to offer his good offices to Russia and Japan, and stop the war. The Conference may not take any "radical steps toward the realization of the world's peace," says the *Pittsburg Gazette*, for "the Powers are still far from being ready for such a revolutionizing of things. But at all events the path is being cleared, and with every session of the Conference a beneficent outcome is more and more positively assured." The *Boston Herald* and the *New York Sun and Tribune* also refuse to join the pessimists. The London correspondent of *The Tribune* says:

"The first Congress was not a failure when disarmament could not be reduced to a working system; nor will the second Congress be unsuccessful if the experience be repeated. The American and British delegation saved the situation eight years ago by proposing the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and there will now be no opposition to any practical method of improving the mechanism so long as there is no attempt to make the processes compulsory, as little resistance will be offered to the improvement of the Red-Cross code. . . .

"If there be a free field for international issues of all sorts, the largest results may be hoped for from the approaching session of The Hague Congress. It may not be possible either to square the circle of disarmament, to defer a declaration of war for thirty days, or to make arbitration compulsory, but work of the highest utility can be done in improving the mechanism of the permanent tribunal, in modernizing the humane code of Red-Cross operations, and in reducing the commercial disturbance caused by naval warfare. To these questions may be added another that is of



IF YOU SAY ANYTHING AGAINST ME.
—Fox in the Louisville Times.

A RECENT ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

paramount importance to the minor republics of the Western hemisphere—that of regulating the collection of debts by naval demonstrations and customs seizures. Pessimists jeered and cynics scoffed when the first Peace Congress assembled, but optimism triumphed in the end, and the permanent arbitration tribunal was a new landmark of modern progress. The new congress will be necessarily an experience meeting, where good resolutions and humane aspirations can be discuss, but it has the conscience of the world behind it and may do mighty works for civilization."

The Philadelphia *Press* says optimistically:

"When the plea for the restriction of armaments was made in 1899, the great military monarchies treated it as the proposition of those who had no armaments. When restriction on naval armaments is proposed now, it comes from the Powers which have the unquestioned control of the sea, and which are rich enough, powerful enough, and provided with the material resources to keep it against all comers. No Power can wrest it from them.

"The plea for peace has a moral force and a material weight under these conditions it has never had before. If England will unite with the United States in asking that private property be as free from capture at sea as on land—as we have urged since 1856—this principle will instantly become accepted international law.

"If both nations, Japan, and all the lesser states propose an agreement to restrict naval armaments, it will be impossible to refuse this consideration and difficult to prevent some favorable action tho it go no farther than to accept the step in 'principle.'

"As in 1899, upon permanent arbitration, the German Kaiser will rally militarism to prevent action. The new step will be scoffed and derided. Assent will be refused. But in the end it will be accepted.

"The forces which make for peace are to-day more powerful than those that make for war. The collapse of Russia has transferred the balance of international forces from the militant to the industrial peoples, from despotism to freedom."

"Among the World's Peacemakers," a volume edited by Hayne Davis, gives the following chronology of the interparliamentary peace movement:

1887. Presentation of delegation from British Parliament to the President of the United States, October 31, 1887.

1888. Conference at Paris between nine members of the British and twenty-five members of the French parliaments, October 31, 1888.

1889. Conference at Paris between members (about one hundred) from the Parliaments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, and the United States, June 29 and 30, 1889, at which the Interparliamentary Union was created.

1895. Resolution adopted by the Interparliamentary Conference at Brussels in favor of the creation of a Permanent International Court of Arbitration.



THE POLITICAL "BLACK HAND."
—Russell in the Washington Post.

1899. The creation of such a court as the outcome of the Conference of Nations held at The Hague upon the initiative of the Emperor of Russia.

1904. Resolution of St. Louis adopted by the Twelfth Interparliamentary Conference, calling for a second Conference at The Hague to consider the strengthening of The Hague Court and the establishment of a Permanent International Congress, September 13, 1904.

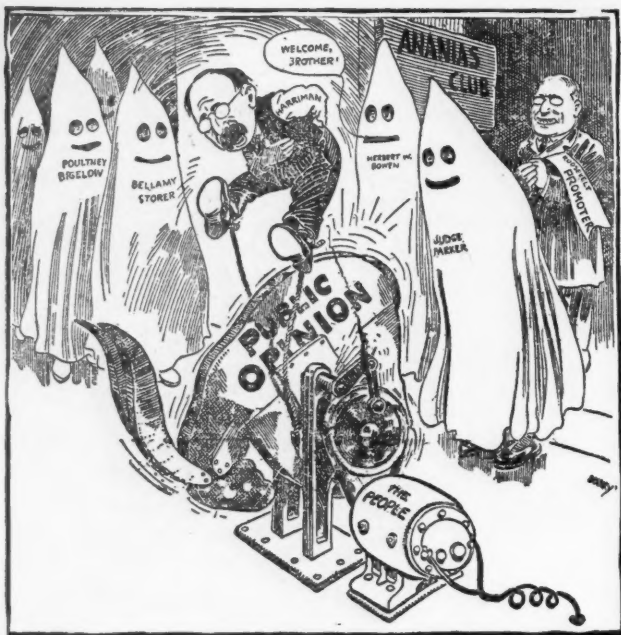
Issue of invitations for such a Conference by the President of the United States, October 30, 1904.

1905. Commissions appointed by the Thirteenth Interparliamentary Conference (Brussels) to carefully consider the basis for a Permanent International Congress, and a general Treaty of Arbitration, proposed by the president of the American delegation, August 29, 1905.

1906. Resolutions of Fourteenth Interparliamentary Conference (London) in favor of converting second Hague Conference into a permanent body, and of defining an area in which The Hague Court shall have jurisdiction, July 24, 1906.

INDIGNANT CITIES AND THE CENSUS BUREAU

THE reception accorded the population estimates just issued by the Census Bureau would suggest that there is scarcely a municipality from Cape Flattery to Florida Keys that is not firmly convinced that its growth since 1900 has been far in advance of the figure allowed it by the statisticians at Washington. In each city the press explain why, in this individual case, the official estimate is obviously at fault; and the result is a striking chorus of protest. Even New York and Chicago, with their respective 4,113,043 and 2,049,135, are not quite satisfied. The Boston *Herald* is grieved to note that in the new estimate St. Louis is credited with 649,320, as against Boston's alleged 602,278. "As a matter of fact," asserts *The Herald*, "the people who do business every day in Boston exceed by several hundred thousand the people who do business in St. Louis." Not content with this challenge, another issue of the same paper states that "there are more people within fifty miles of *The Herald* office than within an equal distance of any newspaper office in any other American city except New York, and when it comes to wealth *per capita*, New York itself is an excellent second." And even St. Louis, as if to be ranked before Boston were not glory enough, flouts the census oracles and protests that she has really over 700,000 inhabitants. Only Philadelphia, apparently, has no quarrel with her allotment of 1,441,735. In Chicago, according to *The Tribune* of that city, there are enthusiasts who are convinced that the estimate "is short of the mark by half a million"; and the New York *Times*,



AN INITIATION.
Mr. Harriman gets a free ride on the goat.
—Bradley in the *Chicago News*.



"I DO NOT CARE TO CONTINUE THIS CONTROVERSY"—E. H. HARRIMAN.
—Macauley in the *New York World*.

THE ORDEALS OF A COLOSSUS.

computing by the number of registered school-children and by the number of newly erected dwellings, is grieved to find about the same discrepancy in the case of the metropolis. Similar protests are heard from Baltimore, Charleston, Macon, Memphis, Houston, Fort Worth, and Atlanta in the South; and, inclining the ear westward, we hear the voices of Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Seattle pronouncing the same formula. Most of these cities confront the estimates of Director North with estimates of their own based upon the city directory; but Kansas City, in its indignation, confounds the Census Bureau by quoting the report of the garbage contractor! Says the *Kansas City Journal*: "The report of the garbage contractor last June showed in detail that within the previous nine months 5,000 new families had established homes in this community, which would indicate a growth of 20,000 persons during the year." Yet the Bureau's niggardly guess puts the city's growth at only 18,624 for a period six times as long. Is it to be wondered at if *The Journal* characterizes such figures as "grossly erroneous" and "patently absurd"? Milwaukee—her vision affected, suggests the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, by the products of her breweries—sees more than 350,000 persons where the Bureau officials find only 317,903. The *Charleston News and Courier* reads with astonishment and incredulity that that city has gained only 510 inhabitants since 1900; while *Collier's Weekly* enters a protest on behalf of the whole country, advancing the claim that the actual population of the continental United States last year was probably nearer 88,000,000 than the 83,941,510 of the Bureau's estimate. "It might have been expected," remarks the *Providence Journal*, "that an 'estimated' census would make trouble." But Director North meets the situation with the smiling assurance that, altho "in individual cases the computations of the Census Bureau may be wide of the truth," nevertheless it can not revise its estimates "at the whim of this or that city."

The *New York Tribune* tells how the estimates are arrived at: "The calculator takes the growth in population of a given city between 1890 and 1900 and divides it by ten. Then for each year since 1900 he adds that increment to the city's actually enumerated population in 1900." The *Houston Post*, however, has what it considers a better method to suggest. Thus we read:

"Why would it not be a good plan to estimate the population upon the basis of both the census of 1900 and the directories?

For instance, in 1900 Houston had, according to the census, 44,633, and the directory of the same year contained 26,112 names. The directory of 1906 contained 37,494 names, or 43 per cent. more than the directory of 1900, when the population was 44,633. According to this basis, we may assume that in 1906 Houston's population, not including suburbs, was 63,825, which is really not far from the correct figures.

"The Census Bureau can not obscure the splendid growth of Southern cities by its nonsensical estimates based on the rate of increase between 1890 and 1900. The conditions of one decade do not apply to the conditions of a succeeding decade—certainly not in a growing State like Texas."

THE THAW CASE

WITH the failure of the jury to reach an agreement in the trial of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White—seven of the jurymen holding out for a verdict of murder in the first degree, while five advocated acquittal on the ground of insanity—the case seems to have emerged from the atmosphere of sentimentality and hysteria in which it has been so persistently enveloped. Exclaiming at the newspaper sentiment which during the trial "made a heroine of Mrs. Thaw and condoned Thaw's loose life," the *London Daily News* is amazed to find this phenomenon "in a country which hounded Maxim Gorky from its shores." The disquieting feature of the case, according to the *London Telegraph*, has been "the mawkish desire to make a virtuous hero out of a degenerate criminal." But nothing of this tendency is to be found in the comment with which the *New York* press receive the disagreement of the jury. "If we could not have a conviction of Thaw," remarks *The Evening Post*, "the fact that seven jurymen stood out to the end for a verdict of murder in the first degree is the next best thing." *The Evening Sun* derives satisfaction from the discovery that "our part of the country is not yet prepared to accept the views on the subject of the unwritten law set forth with exotic and flamboyant eloquence by the leading counsel for the defense." *The Press* congratulates the community "that it has escaped the reproach it would have merited if a man who either should go to the madhouse or the death-chair had been turned loose by aid of the fact that his victim was not all that he should have been." Whatever the future of this extraordinary

case, remarks *The Sun*, "it is fortunate that the time has not yet come when a jury of twelve men, sitting in this city, will acquit a man because his wife testifies that three years before the murder she made a confession to the murderer inculcating his victim, when it also appears that the murderer and the girl lived together for months after her confession before he finally married her!" Says *The Times*: "It has all the time been evident that the safety of the community demanded that Thaw should not be at large. We trust that through finding of a second jury or of a second commission he may be put where he will trouble the community no more." *The World* affirms that "the necessity of trying Thaw again carries with it the necessity of never again trying him or anybody else in a way that makes American criminal procedure an object of derision on two continents." The disagreement, thinks *The Tribune*, will be generally regarded as "far less lamentable than an acquittal would have been." We read further:

"There are cases in which the sympathy of right-minded, law-abiding citizens goes out to the man who takes the law into his own hands; and the decisive expression of that sentiment in a verdict of acquittal in such a case, tho it may be deprecated on grounds of public policy, can be understood. But Thaw's career is notorious. He belongs to what Evelyn in her sophisticated teens called the 'Tenderloin bunch,' and this outburst of 'uncontrollable passion,' this 'dementia Americana,' as it was called, against a man charged with having had Evelyn Nesbit as a mistress, came only after he himself had flaunted her about Europe as his own mistress. That, in the general opinion, makes a poor case for the 'unwritten law.' We recognize in this, thank heaven, nothing of the typically American defense of womanly virtue and repute. There is, moreover, nothing of American chivalry in the sacrifice of the wife's character on the witness-stand. Of her life in the Tenderloin of this city and the similar section of Paris only vague rumors had reached the public before the trial. Now in all its shame it is revealed, and 'the higher law' cuts a sorry figure, as Mr. Jerome well put it, 'hiding behind a woman's petticoats.'"

Two results of the trial seem to have been to utterly discredit expert testimony—"we paid no attention to the alienists," say the jurymen—and to emphasize the need of reform in the criminal law of New York. The latter point is dwelt upon very generally by the English press, and is conceded by the New York papers. Thus the *New York Evening Journal* remarks: "Certainly the Thaw trial teaches us that we need to improve our methods of administering justice, at least where rich men are concerned and where lawyers have a chance to stand in the lime-light."

RED MEN AND "YELLOW" REPORTERS—The newspaper correspondents who reported that the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention was controlled by Indian delegates, who filled the constitution with a picturesque array of radical planks, were not as far wrong as they might have been, for it appears that there actually were 2 Indians among the 112 delegates in the convention. As the two Indians belonged to the minority party, however, and the radical planks were all inserted in the constitution over their opposition, the picturesqueness of the original story seems to be about its only surviving quality. As the *El Reno (Okla.) Daily American* (Rep.) says:

"There are only two Indian delegates at the constitutional convention, H. L. Claud from the Twenty-third district of Oklahoma, whose address is Wellston, and F. J. McClure, of the One Hundred and Eleventh district, Indian Territory, whose address is Lukfata. Both these gentlemen are Republicans and able men, possessing far greater ability than the president of the convention, and their record throughout the proceedings has been conservative and strong.

"It is true the convention has been wholly dominated by Indian-Territory politicians and of the extreme Southern type, but to say that it has been under control of Indians is not only incorrect, but a very serious scandal upon the Indian race. . . . The two Indian delegates deserve credit for being among the 'twelve apostles' whose voice in the convention, while always for the right, had

little effect except to emphasize the difference between sane and reasonable fundamental principles of government and the senseless twaddle of political aspirants playing to the galleries."

A LITTLE HOME RULE FOR THE PHILIPPINES

THE promise of the United States to the Filipinos, that, as soon as quiet was restored and they showed signs of being ready to participate in the government, a native assembly would be granted them, is now fulfilled by the order of President Roosevelt appointing July 30 as election day in the Philippines. They will vote on that day for the eighty-one members of their first native legislative body. While the suffrage will be restricted and the powers of the assembly are to be limited by the Philippine Commission, which will act as a sort of upper house, the press generally regard this step as all that could now be expected and as redeeming the pledges of the Administration in this direction. "Heretofore," says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, "we have as a nation



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A SQUAD OF FILIPINO POLICEMEN, ARMED WITH BOLOS, BEFORE ONE OF THEIR GUARDBOUSES IN CEBU.

insisted that the Filipinos shall learn to swim without going near the water. Now we have reached the stage of consenting that they shall put one foot in the water while we hold them back against any further plunge." But the grant of even this limited independence is an advance, it declares, and continues: "It is an evidence of good faith in the national pledges that, we venture to predict, will do more to solidify Philippine peace than several brigades of troops." The *Manila American* expresses the satisfaction of the natives in the prospect of self-government. That there are "no American aspirants for political honors" it considers prophetic of real independence. "The prevailing feeling," it finds, "is that the assembly should be a representative Filipino body with every opportunity to make a record for itself. It must stand alone as a legislative body so that its success may not be attributed to any assistance from anybody, and should it fail to make good it will have to shoulder all the blame."

Until the experiment shall have been tried and it is discovered what sort of statesmen the Filipinos can produce, the press of this country seem reticent to discuss the assembly further than to describe the plan upon which it is to be constructed, and to agree that it is time some such legislative authority were vested in the natives of the islands. Describing the laws by which the coming election will be governed, the *Kansas City Star* says:

"The Philippine inhabitants will begin their ultimate autonomy with a larger measure of suffrage than has been achieved by most peoples except after centuries of political struggle. The suffrage is necessarily considerably restricted. Beside the provision that the voters must be men twenty-three years old, the other requirements are that they must know how to read, write, and speak English or Spanish; that they own real estate valued at 500 pesos a year or pay 30 pesos a year in taxes; that they have not violated the oath of allegiance, have not borne arms against the United States since May 1, 1901, and that they have not failed to pay taxes since 1898. The necessity for curtailing the voting powers of the ignorant and hostile natives is apparent. The restrictions will prove educational in elevating the masses to the plane of citizenship."

The functions of the assembly are described thus by the *Chicago Journal*:

"This body may be compared in a general way to our House of Representatives, while the Philippine Commission will be the upper house or senate, and the acts of the assembly must secure the approval of the Commission in order to become laws.

"On the other hand, the assembly will be able to defeat any proposed legislation which does not meet its views. The opportunity that will thus be opened to the Filipinos to make known their wants and wishes and to show how far they are prepared to take their government into their own hands is confidently expected to have good results politically and otherwise."

MR. TAFT'S PROGRAM FOR CUBA

STEERING a middle course between the desires of the Cuban Moderates and the Cuban Liberals, and ignoring entirely those interested persons both in Cuba and in the United States who urge annexation as the solution of the Cuban problem, Secretary Taft outlines a program for the island which is accorded general approval by the press of both countries. Almost at the same moment the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Pearcy versus Stranahan* removes a cause of friction between this country and Cuba by declaring that the Isle of Pines is not, and never has been, American territory. Mr. Taft's program, which was outlined after consultation with representatives of various factions and interests in the island, and which has been approved by President Roosevelt, provides that a census shall first be taken to get a basis for registration; that this will be followed by local—municipal and possibly provincial—elections, which will prepare the way and test the machinery for the national or general elections. To quote his own words:

"Municipal and possibly provincial elections will occur after the taking of a census, these elections determining the effectiveness of the new electoral laws. General elections for a President, Vice-President, and Congressmen will follow.

"It all means considerable delay. The taking of the census will occupy at least four months. Then one month will intervene before the municipal elections, which will bring the first elections not earlier than the middle of September.

"The Presidential election will follow at some indefinite future time, probably five or six months, depending on conditions."

"The whole theory of democracy," exclaims the *New York Evening Mail*, "is set forth in this admirable and pedestrian program." But it goes on to express some doubt as to how a Latin population will respond to such a program. This misgiving is shared by a large part of the press in this country, and even the

Cuban papers in some instances sound the same note. Thus *La Lucha*, a Liberal organ, says:

"If there is peace, if there is order, if the political forces of the country are well organized and peaceful, then there will be a republic. But if the contrary happens there will be no republic. In this case the blame would have to be laid on the Cubans, not on the Americans."

The pessimism of *Diario de la Marina* takes another form. We read:

"Mr. Taft promised Cuba in September last that the American intervention would end in June of the present year. Now he fixes no date, except indefinitely the end of next year. Mr. Taft not only knows how to content all, but he shows himself a master of irony."

Secretary Taft's plan is generally conceded by our press to be conservative and reasonable. As the *Brooklyn Eagle* summarizes the situation—

"The retransfer to Cuba of autonomous privileges and powers depends entirely upon the conduct of the Cubans themselves. If the country remains tranquil the sooner will home rule be restored in every department of the Government. The program could be made no plainer, and the administration here does well not to be rushed into a surrender of powers that must inevitably be resumed in a hurry if given up in haste."

MORALS OF STOCK-WATERING

THAT part of the American public which runs no office in Wall Street has long been accustomed to view "stock-watering" transactions with decided aversion. It has considered that as a rule the corporation which paid dividends on \$20,000,000 of capitalization, while possessing but \$10,000,000 of property, was somehow squeezing more than its just share of profits out of the rest of the public. When, for instance, the facts of the Chicago and Alton deal were brought out before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it was shown that Mr. Harriman and his associates had profited from the issuing of some \$80,000,000 in stocks of which only about \$23,000,000 went into the equipment of the road, the "common people" had difficulty in reconciling the transaction with their ideas of right. And the Interstate Commerce Commission, apparently, had equal difficulty in finding legal justification for it. The press of the country, therefore, are much interested just now in the observations of Mr. Paul D. Cravath, of counsel for Mr. Harriman, who is reported as finding sanction both in usage and in law for the transactions of his client. The proceedings in the Chicago and Alton recapitalization, he says, "were in accordance with the approved methods which were at the time in vogue in recapitalizing other railroad companies and large industrial enterprises," and he avers that "there can be no doubt of the legality of a railroad using the proceeds derived from the sale of bonds in the payment of dividends." Mr. Cravath believes that changing times bring changing ethics. He remarks:

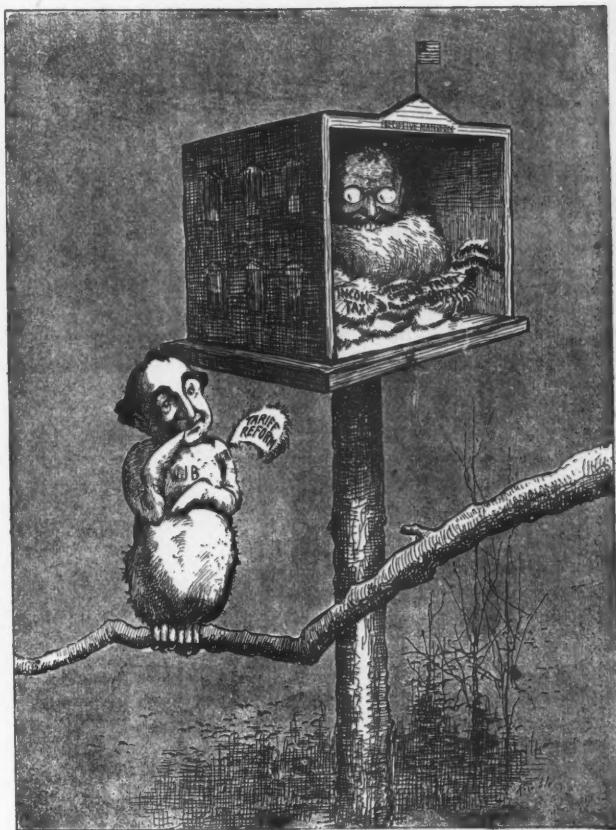
"I think any fair-minded man must recognize that under existing conditions there is a necessity for closer regulation of the issues of stocks and bonds by semipublic corporations. The liberal laws that exist in this regard have aided materially in the development and growth of the country. The strict laws of England, for example, would have retarded such development and growth.

"Watering of stock, in my opinion, has been helpful in the past. The time has come, however, in the progress of our country, in balancing the advantages and evils, when the advantages would be in favor of a much stricter regulation over the issuance of stocks and bonds. I wish you to bear in mind that transactions we now have under consideration took place in the period following the depression of 1893, the period of the most remarkable development in the history of the United States."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* finds many flaws in this "curious plea." It agrees that in the inception of the railroad



MCKINLEY FILLED IT—WILL ROOSEVELT EMPTY IT?
—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.



FEATHERING HIS NEST.
THE BRYAN BIRD—"I suppose before long he'll yank this feather too."
—Kemble in *Collier's Weekly*.

SURMISES.

business of the country stock-watering was often necessary for the raising of funds for construction purposes. Buyers of bonds of newly-established companies required stock issues as bonus, for an inducement to risk their capital in insecure investments. But at the time of the Chicago and Alton deal this necessity was no longer apparent, it asserts; and, in fact, those who manipulated it had no intention of devoting the funds to road improvements, as evidenced by the figures showing that only some \$23,000,000 were spent in this way. "It was sheer plunder," says this paper, "and to any honest nature could not have appeared otherwise at the time." Thus it dismisses Mr. Crayath's declaration to the effect that public opinion has since then undergone a change which renders immoral now what was all right at that time. This plea, we read, "appears to assume that the moral quality of any action depends upon whether people are taking notice of it and passing judgment upon it or not. . . . This makes right and wrong a merely conventional matter and would justify robbery and murder in a community that got in the way of paying no attention to it or doing nothing about it." Of similar mind is the

Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. It, too, justifies the issuance of watered-stock in the pioneer days of the industry, but "in this transaction," it declares, "there was nothing 'typical' of the so-called stock-watering of the early days of railroad construction. It was plunder, pure and simple, and those who committed and benefited by it differ from the ordinary robber and thief only in the size of their theft."

On Mr. Cravath's side, however, is quoted Mr. Robert H. Fleming, an Englishman who writes in the London *Statist* on the subject of watered railroad stock in this country. He is reported as regarding as "impractical and utopian" President Roosevelt's scheme for the valuation of railways "in order to see whether they are not making excessive returns on their real values." "If," says Mr. Fleming, "a law prohibiting the issue of stock except for par in cash had existed in America in the past, many of the big railway systems would never have been built, and if in the future the capital of a railway is to represent no more than the money spent, it follows that no new railways will be built unless by dividend-paying existing systems."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MISS DOUGLAS, the English lawn-tennis champion, is to be married. Another one in the net.—*The Chicago Evening Post*.

IF J. P. Morgan makes many more trips abroad, Europeans will have to come to America to see their famous art-galleries.—*The St. Louis Republic*.

GENERAL KUROKI will represent the Japanese Army at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. That is, if San Francisco does not object.—*The Houston Post*.

It is again reported that the Czar will abdicate. If he does he will at once lose the respect of C. M. Depew and Thomas Collier Platt.—*The Chicago Record-Herald*.

ONE hundred thousand people now spell it "thru," so that the reformed spellers are within 99 7-8 per cent. of having made it unanimous.—*The Detroit Free Press*.

FIRE-ESCAPES have been placed on the White House. A cyclone-cellar ought to be added.—*The New York Evening Sun*.

By the way, what politician is truly and honestly in favor of the contributionless campaign?—*The Milwaukee Sentinel*.

SELF-MADE.—The first pair of spectacles appeared in 1299. Six or seven hundred years later appeared Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman.—*The Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

PERHAPS the reason the stenographers make such violent opposition to the new spelling method is because they haven't yet learned the old style.—*The New York Commercial*.

SPEAKING of the canal, Secretary Taft asserts, "On the whole, conditions are very satisfactory." Evidently the conditions are a long way ahead of the canal.—*The Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

WISDOM OF THE POPE'S DEFIANCE

A VINDICATION of Pius X. in his defiant treatment of French statesmen and French governmental action toward the church in France appears in a somewhat unexpected quarter—in the columns of *The Positivist Review* (London). In an article in this radical little magazine the clear light of common sense and logic is thrown upon the question by Prof. E. S. Beesly, of University College, London, who declares that the head of the Roman-Catholic Church has been misjudged by many in England, as well as in the United States. Professor Beesly believes that the Pope's action was the only course to be taken if the French church were to be saved from disintegration. Such action was based upon a clear-sighted knowledge of history, and a wise prevision of the future. He remarks:

"In this country the Pope has been very severely, and even contemptuously, criticized for vetoing one plan after another by which the French clergy, tho disestablished, might still have retained a favored position. Accustomed to a church which has always tamely submitted to every interference and behest of the state rather than forfeit its privileges and emoluments, Englishmen think it sheer folly of the French bishops to relinquish at the bidding of a foreign superior the very considerable advantages that the Government almost prest upon their acceptance. As the dispute went on, it became evident that what displeased the Pope was not so much the nature of the accommodation proposed—for independence went far to compensate for disendowment—as the fact that it was not proposed to *him*. The Government address its offers to the French church, or rather to each separate parish priest. It took no notice of the Bishop of Rome."

The very existence of the church, its unity, orthodoxy, and power, would be sacrificed in France if the Supreme Pontiff had

permitted the keystone of its stability to be demolished by surrendering his own authority. The centralization of the Catholic Church is the secret of its vitality, and is based upon the papal authority. To quote further:

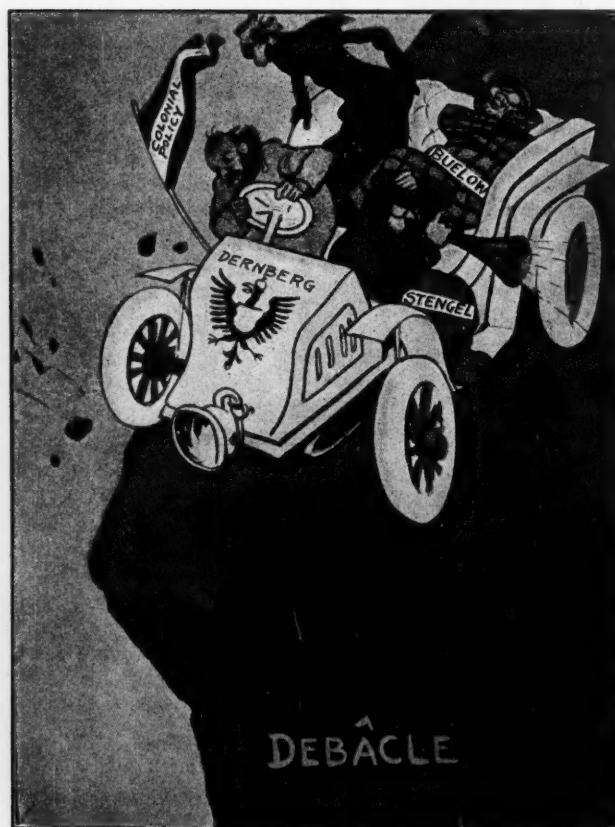
"It is, I think, a mistake, at all events it is unnecessary, to attribute the stubborn intransigence of Pius X. to wounded vanity or ignorance of the world; a mistake, too, to suppose that the bishops have obeyed his injunctions merely because disobedience would have been impious. He knows, and they know, that the strength, and not only the strength, but the usefulness, of the Catholic Church lies, as it has always lain, . . . in its organization and government. In that government the laity have no share."

The contribution made by the church of the middle ages to the cause of human progress was mainly effected by the very policy now adopted by the Pope. Nor is the French church to be fairly judged from an English standpoint. The courageous and loyal support of the Pope manifested in the attitude of the French clergy is exemplary and creditable, altho such an attitude toward their Government could never have been taken by English ecclesiastics. In the words of this writer:

"Without the papacy the medieval church could never have effected that separation between the spiritual and temporal powers which, tho in its imperfect and fullest manifestation short-lived (A.D. 1000-1300), was the most distinctive and glorious contribution of the middle age to human progress. All French governments have aimed at making the church a tool of the state, as it has been in England since the Reformation, and have therefore jealously restricted its relations with Rome. French democrats would long ago have disestablished it if they had not foreseen and dreaded its centripetal tendencies. In leaving it free they wish to leave it also disintegrated. It is this disintegration which the Pope and the bishops are most legitimately resisting. I do not wish them success; but they have my respectful sympathy."



TAXATION IN GERMANY.
Michel being put through the mill. He who will not listen must be made to feel.
—Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).



WHENCE? WHITHER?
"We live in glorious times" (Dernburg's speech).
—Wahre Jacob (Stuttgart).

RACK AND RUIN.



THE INTREPID SUFFRAGETTES OF LONDON.

Some of the seventy women agitators who were arrested recently in the neighborhood of St. Stephen's. Five hundred extra police were required to maintain order.

SHYNESS OF WILLIAM II.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Figaro* knows what his Parisian clientèle want to read. He knows whose spiked helmet it is that keeps Paris huddled within her girdle of fortifications, and he knows that the people within that frowning wall will be glad to read that the man who wears the helmet is merely a man of big words. So this correspondent, Mr. Jules Huret, sends the cheering word from Berlin that William II. is really as timid as a girl. Moral courage he may not lack; physical cowardice and nervousness he has inherited from his mother. He covers his trembling bashfulness very often with a torrent of phrases which he repeats by rote. While the French public look upon him as a sort of terrible Bertram with whose name mothers may still the cries of their little children, William is in reality no more formidable than "Snug the joiner" enacting the part of a lion. To quote this writer:

"Who is this man about whom we know so little? The French gaze with dismayed curiosity at his knit brows, his fierce mustache, the fixt expression of his whole face. We are not accustomed to regard him as an ordinary man, of flesh and blood like ourselves, a simple individual German, but as our national enemy, the brave and terrible despot who can at any moment flood France with his helmeted hordes. And whatever we do, however republican or democratic may be our sentiments, face to face with this anomalous being we find it impossible to look upon him as a common mortal. Whether we wish to regard him as a personal enemy to conquer or outwit him, we find him our superior. A general, a judge, a deputy, a minister, even a president of the Republic is as other men are, tangible and approachable, but an emperor is above mankind and superior to law, because such is the position he has taken as a creature remote and inviolable. We may sum up by saying that nothing definite or precise is known of William II., and beyond his harangues and dispatches nothing of his personality but what is vague or false has been revealed. He remains, in spite of everything, the perturbing and inscrutable Kaiser whose portrait stares at us from every journal."

Mr. Huret informs us that he has had many opportunities of studying the German Emperor's personal bearing and demeanor, and he pronounces the grandson of William I. to be diffident and retiring. This writer desires "to destroy the mirage which removes him from our gaze, and to bring into view his real countenance as seen by his subjects." He beheld this royal personage first of all "a white-clothed Lohengrin" seated beside the dark figure of King Humbert, "who seemed like a devil out of a box in company with an icy archangel appointed to be his guard." He saw him again, a youthful horseman at a parade. It was not as "a virginal cavalier" he was next viewed by this writer, but "riding amid his whole staff," wearing "a slightly brutal air, serious and fixt in expression." Several times since then he caught

sight of him and was forced to the conclusion that "he wears his mustaches with those fierce upturned points mainly with a view of dissembling his real nature, which is that of a bashful man." On this point he enlarges as follows:

"He has inherited from his mother that timidity which often prevented the Empress Victoria from opening her mouth. Often when she held her levees she would speak in English when she ought to have spoken in German, and *vice versa*. William II. suffers from the very same awkwardness. Usage has not delivered him from this timidity, which he sometimes tries to conceal by affected cordiality and good humor. But this psychological diffidence does not detract from his moral courage, his faith and confidence in himself and his star, a confidence which borders on mysticism. His passion for talking, even for preaching, with which his Westphalian subjects reproach him, comes directly from his father. Like all those who are not genuine men of action, Frederick wasted the resources of his great intellect in words. If the public did not quite understand or even hear these discourses, it was because old William checked and balked his utterance. His son William II. is more fortunate in that there is no one to interfere with the unchecked revel of eloquence in which he indulges."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FAILURE OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND

THE intrepid "suffragettes" of England, who brave the perils of disordered hair and millinery and endure fine and imprisonment for the privilege of assailing the burly guardians of the House of Commons, are told by one of their sisters in New Zealand that the game is not worth the candle. She has the ballot and is frankly disappointed in it. Writers in our own country have often remarked that our woman-suffrage States in the West are not very different politically from the man-ruled commonwealths of the East, and report that many women who were eager to vote when the experiment was new are now tired of it and have turned to other diversions. This New-Zealand woman voter, who writes anonymously in the London *Public Opinion*, expresses herself in a tone of disappointment. The ballot has added little to the practical advantages and privileges of the tender sex, says this writer. Thus:

"We in this colony brought the women's franchise into power some twelve years ago, and it has now had a fair trial. Many of us hoped great things of it, many of us feared it, and now the great majority of us have settled down to the fact that beyond being a just, liberal, wise enactment, it has not brought about the changes expected of it. It certainly has not 'set the Thames on fire'; to many minds it has fallen far short of its capacity for good. It has placed women on a true footing, has removed a

soreness of heart arising from injustice, and has shown the world in general, and ourselves in particular, that women are as capable of voting squarely as men are."

It may be, of course, that the negative results of the movement are to be attributed to the fact that women have not put their privileges to the test with sufficient earnestness. They have obtained the suffrage and perhaps are weary of it. To quote:

"In New Zealand the enfranchisement of women has been a disappointment, or, to put it more fairly, it has not yet found its feet. We are not doing justice to the franchise; already we have allowed it to die down into a fact of not very vital importance, and we are forgetting the value of the power we have put in our women's hands. Rightly used, it would prove a sure and trusty weapon of offense and defense in the cause of woman's true rights. Not those coveted, fancied rights of woman, which aim at the theft of a natural inheritance, but those priceless rights, the crown of a woman's heritage. Ruskin told us long ago that a true woman must be a 'bread-giver.' So she must; but a giver of bread which is real life to men. The real object of a woman's being is so regal and magnificent that if the franchise is going to teach her how to improve it, let her have it by all means."

The privileges which women in New Zealand enjoy above women in less-favored lands were given by laws which male legislators formulated. In the following words the writer sketches the advantages the women of New Zealand now possess, but which they would have obtained whether they were voters or not:

"What has the ballot done for our women in New Zealand? After we have admitted that they are fully entitled to it, and that they are wise and self-controlled enough to merit it, what have they gained by it? They have a vote, the power to vote for or against the country's welfare. They in New Zealand have many advantages, but the franchise did not win them. To-day women are not responsible for their husbands' debts, they can hold property in their own right, they can compete in university examinations and enter the professions. They are protected from cruelty,

must be maintained by their husbands, athletic sports are open to them, and great freedom of life is theirs. But the franchise won none of these things for them, and men have not tried to prevent them from having them. The things men try to keep from women generally are those things they honestly think will injure their womanly side."

Women in New Zealand have indeed shown themselves utterly indifferent in moving for the very things the franchise should have been made instrumental in obtaining. Women have not used their votes in this way. To quote further:

"So far they have not taken up questions of vital importance to their sex, to bring about any improvement, more than do women in England. They have not brought about a wise educational system for girls, altho the state school system of the present day disregards the sex of its pupils, and trains them as inferior commercial machines; they have not righted the divorce laws; they have not legislated for the assistance and protection of helpless and poverty-stricken mothers of young children; they have not agitated for the care of the youthful inhabitants of the gutter; they have not used their power to bring in some simple true form of religious instruction in schools; they have not solved the comparatively simple question of the domestic servant—simple if it were made an honorable profession, for which state training is necessary. They have made no material difference in the welfare of their sex.

"The power to do this lies in the hands of enfranchised women; yet are they 'idle, openly idle, in the lea of the forespent line.'"

KUROPATKIN'S HISTORY A BOOMERANG

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S recently published "History of the Russo-Japanese War" is looked upon by "One Who Served Under Him," writing in the London *Standard*, as not only "an apology for failure," but as a confession of personal incompetence. The defeated General lays all the blame on "the incapacity of his subordinates" coupled with "the lack of members and morale in the army." The writer from whom we are quoting admits that the generals Sassulich, Bilderling, Rennenkampf, Kaulbars, and others were broken reeds on which no commander-in-chief could rely for support. But the rank and file of the army, he declares, are very unfairly treated by Kuropatkin in his book.

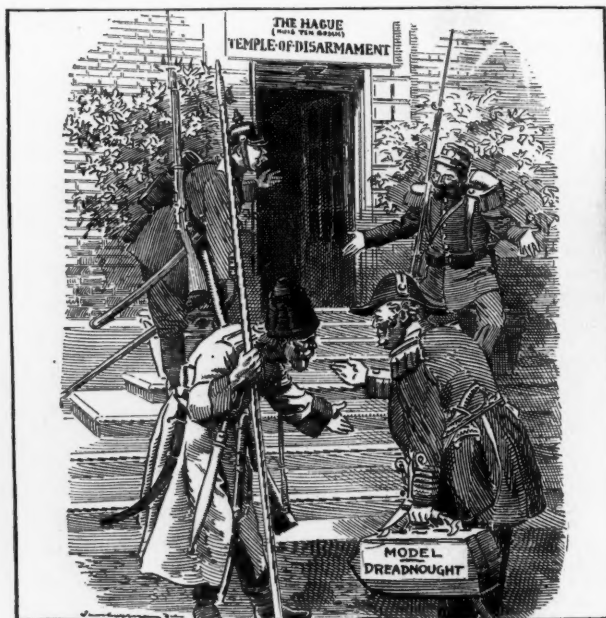


PREPARATION FOR THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The famous English portrait painter, Campbell-Bannerman, has completed a lifelike portrait of John Bull the peacemaker. It is intended for exhibition in the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

—Jugend (Munich).

EXCESSIVE ANXIETY FOR DISARMAMENT.



THE TUG OF PEACE.

EVERYBODY (to everybody else)—"After you, sir!"

—Punch (London).

The Russian soldier is admirable military material and may even yet make his mark in the history of Europe. The writer speaks thus of these unrecognized heroes:

"Of the men who, ignorant of the causes of the war and unwarmed by the patriotic thrill which inspires courage in the mean-



STOLYPINE'S DILEMMA.

MRS. DOUMA—"I want my hair drest and made up in the republican fashion."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

est-spirited races at times, yet died for him with the dogged docility of their race, he might, perhaps, have spoken with a better appreciation. The Russian soldier is still the man of Borodino, of Sevastopol, and of Plevna. Against all the odds which opposed him in Manchuria he made a fight the significance of which the world, perhaps, is only slowly beginning to realize. In the delirium of praise which has hailed the Japanese as the unconquerable soldier of the world there is room for a thought—and it is one to arouse searchings of heart—as to the value of the man who, ill-equipped, ill-trained, and ill-led, opposed him so stoutly in the pitched battles of Liao-yang, the Sha-ho, and Mukden; and, tho always defeated, he was never completely routed beyond hope of rallying. The military prowess of a reformed Russia may one day prove a discomfiting revelation to the nations of Continental Europe."

But the Russian nation was not behind the men, and this writer says that full weight should be given "to the acute criticism of Kuropatkin" which he quotes from the "History of the Russo-Japanese War" as follows:

"In the present day, when victories cost very dear, it is not the army alone, but the whole nation, which must apply itself to the task. Victory is rendered easier for the combatant whose nation does not spare its resources, nor the lives of its best sons, sending them to the front with its blessings, encouraging them, approving them, consoling them in their trials, never for a moment losing confidence in the ultimate triumph of its children."

This authoritative critic of Kuropatkin comments on this by saying that "the lack of this spirit in Russia was the underlying cause of Russian failures, and the lesson to be drawn therefrom the first and chiefest lesson of the war." But after all, the main blame for defeat must lie at the door of Kuropatkin himself, the "military *Hamlet*." Goethe declared that the responsibility of avenging his father's death in *Hamlet's* mind was an acorn planted in a crystal vase. The roots strike out and the vessel flies to pieces. So Kuropatkin went to pieces under the stress of military responsibility, and by his own confession. Thus of the General's "infirmity of purpose, which he does not effectively explain or excuse," we read in *The Standard*:

"When every allowance has been made for Kuropatkin, it is impossible not to hold him a man in whom undoubted military skill and sound strategical conceptions failed to compensate for a fatal lack of character. He was, one may say, a very *Hamlet* among generals, his native resolution sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought. Practically, Kuropatkin admits the truth of this conclusion when he blames himself, in his summing up of the battle

of Mukden, because 'he did not insist sufficiently before the battle began on the assembly of as large a strategic reserve as possible.' A commander-in-chief who sees the necessity of a thing and does not insist on it being done is evidently out of place at the head of an army. Nor is it possible to hold a high opinion of Kuropatkin's resolution when we know that he permitted General Orloff to be reinstated in his command after his ludicrous and disastrous *fiasco* at Liao-yang, which is detailed in his history of the war."

THE RED PERIL IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

WHILE California is barring out the Asiatics and England is providing by law for the deportation of undesirable foreigners, the German universities, and especially Leipsic, we read, seem to be threatened with an invasion of undesirable foreign students, whose revolutionary sentiments and professions are likely to corrupt the budding minds of William II.'s juvenile subjects. A writer in the *Grenzboten* of Leipsic, who ought to know what he is talking about, speaks with fierce indignation of these "pestiferous aliens." The town of Doebeln, the seat of several manufactories, and the headquarters of the main Social-Democratic organization in the kingdom of Saxony, is within easy reach of Leipsic, some of whose foreign students have allied themselves with what the *Grenzboten* considers a semirevolutionary club, whose existence is subversive of public order. What right have these foreigners to claim the advantages of German education and training, asks the journal we cite, while they are practically plotting against the peace of the German Empire? Why should a German university tolerate their intrusion? To quote:

"It is not, of course, to be wondered at that the Social-Democratic Committee at Doebeln should accept the services and support of the Russian students of Leipsic, nor is it strange that the raw Russian bumpkins should sympathize with the Social-Democrats. The thing to be amazed at is that a German institution of science and art should so eagerly open its doors to the horde of Oriental Slavs who have recently overflowed Germany. What we wish to remark is that these neophytes of science, these half-civilized yet presumptuous boys, whose prominent nose, eyes, and ears are so offensive, and who generally appear in public accompanied by half-grown girls, are a public scandal which Germans ought energetically to put a stop to."

These foreigners are educated largely at the public expense, yet are all red republicans bent on the destruction of the very state which feeds them like a mother. In this writer's words:

"When it is considered that the only way in which these people show gratitude to the country that pays largely for their education is by supporting a party whose object is the undermining of public order, we think it time that Germany should open her eyes to the situation. Or must we be forced to the conclusion that Germany will tolerate any outrage upon her dignity, so long as it is committed by a foreigner? We hope that the citizens of Doebeln will take warning from the part these Russian interlopers played at the last election, and that the German students will consider it an insult to their honor that they should be called upon to sit side by side with those who, theoretically at least, are bomb-throwers and assassins. We certainly expect of the University of Leipsic, its Polytechnic, and Conservatory of Music, that they will revise their list of students, and politely inform these foreign gentlemen that the sooner they shake the dust of Leipsic from their feet the better. We do not believe that either German science or German art will be any the poorer for such a clearing out."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

BUELOW has undertaken to ride down the Center; but has he the requisite horse-power?—*Humoristische Blaetter*, Vienna.

It is rumored that, before allowing Marie Fassnauer, the Tryolean giantess, who is eight feet in height and weighs 24½ stones, to appear at the London Hippodrome, the police obtained from her an undertaking that she would not become a suffragette.—*Punch*.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

THE PLEASURE OF EVIL

PLEASURE, on the evolutionary theory, is a sort of signal to tell us that the track is clear; that what we are doing is physiologically beneficial and that we may go ahead. Pain, on the other hand, is a danger-signal, warning us to stop. If this is so, why is it that in so many instances injurious acts and processes are accompanied by pleasure? To take so common a case as alcoholic intoxication, which is admittedly dangerous, no matter what we may think of moderate drinking, why does it not hang out its danger-signal until next morning, when the mischief is all done? Why is its progress accompanied, not with pain, but with enjoyment?

Following the lines of a recent French investigation, a writer in *The British Medical Journal* tells us that what he calls "morbid" pleasure is the "expression of disharmony" in the individual—due to the overdevelopment of some function, or, it may be, to some arrest of evolution. In any case pleasure is not a state, but a process, "the appreciation of a difference," never existing alone, but always in relation to other functions. The writer enlarges upon this as follows:

"The elevation of any one pleasure to the highest field of attention, therefore, always involves the subordination or sacrifice of others, and for this reason the successive emotions should always be justly distributed in order to maintain the harmonious integrity of the individual. 'It is,' as the late Professor Veitch, of Glasgow, used to say to his students, 'the wide man who is the great man.'"

The general idea that pleasure is the concomitant of actions which are serviceable either to the individual or the race, need by no means, the writer says, be abandoned because of the apparent exceptions already noted. He continues, taking up in particular the matter of alcoholism:

"The necessary connection between utility and pleasure has been frequently denied, but notwithstanding that there are many apparent exceptions to this rule, notably the pleasures derived from the taking of harmful drugs or alcoholic intoxication and the often-instanced euphoria of the dying—exceptions which prevented Ribot, for example, from admitting its entire validity—notwithstanding these, it does not, we believe, when regarded from the phylogenetic [racial] rather than the individual point of view, admit of any exceptions. Herbert Spencer himself, in his 'Principles of Psychology,' explained away many of these apparent exceptions, and Max Nordau, in his amusing and often illuminating 'Paradoxes,' in his chapter on 'Evolutionary Aesthetics,' deals with this very question of alcoholic pleasure. After stating, tho not explaining in physiological terms, the action of alcohol as exciting the nervous system to a higher degree of activity, producing 'an intensive feeling of strength, cheerfulness, impulses on the part of the will and a plentiful supply of conceptions on the part of the judgment,' that is, a condition which can in the natural order of things only be produced by such circumstances as are in the highest degree beneficial for the health and life of the individual, he proceeds to show, by a *reductio ad absurdum*, how if alcohol had existed in nature in a pure and easily accessible state, like water or the fruits of trees, those who had continually experienced pleasure from a copious indulgence in alcohol would have died out and only those or their descendants would have remained to-day who found alcohol as intolerably offensive as, say, petroleum or the fluids of putrefaction. He does not, however, attempt to outline the rationale of alcoholic overindulgence, tho he states that the exceptions to the utility-pleasure rule are invariably evidences of morbid states."

The conclusion reached, therefore, according to the theory that has been outlined above, is that the morbid quality of alcoholic pleasure arises from the fact that the subject is ill-balanced—he is suffering from the abnormal development of one aptitude at the expense of others.

TO KEEP STEAMERS FROM ROLLING

THE various attempts to remedy instability in ocean steamers by the use of heavy flywheels in rapid rotation have already been noted in these pages. One of the latest, that made by Otto Schlick, a German engineer, seems to promise practical success, and, if we may credit a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris), it is soon to be tried on one of the large Hamburg-American steamers. Says this paper:

"The steadying gyroscope of Schlick . . . consists of a fly-wheel installed on board ship; it turns on a vertical axle placed in a frame which itself moves about two horizontal trunnions so placed that the frame of the gyroscope may oscillate about an axis perpendicular to the plane of symmetry of the vessel. When the flywheel is in motion it vigorously opposes the rolling motion of the boat.

"The *Seebaer* [an old German torpedo-boat], on board which the inventor made the first trial of his device, is a steam-vessel of 35.25 meters [115½ feet] length on the water-line, 3.6 meters [11.8 feet] beam, and 1.04 meters [3½ feet] mean draft. The gyroscopic flywheel is of forged cast-steel, in a single piece; its exterior diameter is 1 meter [3.3 feet], and the weight of the wheel is 502 kilograms [1,104 pounds]. At the normal angular speed of 1,600 revolutions the linear velocity at the circumference of the wheel is 83 meters [272 feet] a second.

"The best method of driving the gyroscope on shipboard is evidently electricity. On the *Seebaer*, which has no electric plant, steam was used; the wheel, enclosed in a metal case and furnished with vanes, constituted a real turbine, the steam entering by one trunnion and escaping through the other.

"In the first trials the vessel was caused to roll artificially by raising one side with a crane and letting it drop suddenly. The oscillation reached an initial amplitude of 10° to 13°. The gyroscope being at rest, the rolling did not stop until after 20 to 25 semi-oscillations. On the other hand, when the wheel was in motion, the vessel rolling 15° at first, it came to rest after only 4 semi-oscillations.

"The trials at sea were made at the mouth of the Elbe. The boat presented its side to the waves, and when the wheel had a speed of 1,600 revolutions the rocking of the vessel was almost nothing; the *Seebaer* rode the sea excellently, much better than formerly. The waves striking against her sides seemed to disappear under her without breaking. Even when the speed of the flywheel was lowered to 1,200 revolutions the boat was steady.

"The experiments made so far show that this horizontal fly-wheel may be applied with equally good results to large ships. The weight and size of the wheel will not be too great, since the speed can easily be increased. On the *Seebaer* a wheel 0.6 meter [2 feet] in diameter would have sufficed with a higher speed, without sacrificing safety. The Hamburg-American line has decided to install a steadying gyroscope on one of its large steamships.

"It may be added that the trials of the Schlick apparatus give a sufficient explanation of the fact that side-wheel steamers roll much less than those with propellers, the two vertical wheels having a gyroscopic action. This is one reason why side-wheelers are still used in some cases where the screw would be much more economical."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LIMITS OF THE SKY-SCRAPER—That New York is to witness an era of tower-building is the opinion of the writer of a leading editorial in *The Scientific American* (New York, March 30). If this is true, he says, the question arises as to what physical conditions must set a limit upon height, always supposing that the municipal authorities impose no restrictions by law. He answers this conundrum as follows:

"Judged from the standpoint of structural engineering, there is no reason why, if any firm were desirous to have it done, an office building should not be run up to a height of 1,000 feet, provided, of course, good rock foundation were found. It would merely be a question of enlarging the section of the columns, and introdu-

cing a system of completely triangulated trussing, which would probably, at least in the lower half of the building, have to extend entirely around the four sides of the tower at every floor. In the present state of the art, the limit upon height would be imposed by the elevator question. For unless some lighter and more speedy system should be devised, it would be necessary to make the full ascent of a thousand feet in three distinct flights. Moreover, the large amount of space that would have to be given up to elevators would make such serious inroads on rentable floor space as to render it necessary, if any reasonable profit were to be made upon the venture, to charge prohibitive rentals."

CHEMISTRY IN ART

AN artist need know nothing of chemistry so far as the immediate effect of his art is concerned; but if he desires the effects that he produces to be more than ephemeral, he must, especially if he is a painter, take careful account of the chemical composition and possible reactions of his pigments and of the substance on which they are spread. This has been realized only during the last half-century. In an article on "The Rôle of Chemistry in Painting," contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, February 16) by Eugène Lemaire, a French engineer, the writer shows how important it has become. He says:

"It is about forty years since modern chemistry made its first steps in the domain of painting. The Bavarian chemist Max von Pettenkofer, a professor of chemistry at Munich, . . . and himself an artist, had been struck with the ignorance of museum custodians regarding the restoration and rational preservation of pictures, and he resolved to study these questions. . . . To-day his methods are followed in all great museums. . . . The chemical questions that have to do with painting have been specially studied in recent years by a chemist of world-wide fame—Dr. Ostwald, of Leipsic. Ostwald is at the same time one of the founders of physical chemistry and a talented painter. . . . In collaboration with Mr. A. Genthe he cleared up, in the first place, the drying problem, and showed that the oxidation of the linseed oil that accompanies drying is not a normal chemical reaction.

"At the outset the speed of absorption of the oxygen is very slight; then it increases, reaches a maximum, diminishes, and finally attains a constant rate, which is indefinitely maintained. With an ordinary reaction the speed would at once assume a very great value and then rapidly fall. It was found that this divergence was due to the formation, from the products of oxidation, of a catalytic substance—that is, one acting apparently by its mere presence, after the manner of ferments, to produce reaction. . . . The dryer that is added to colors, to make them dry quicker, contains notable proportions of this.

"Other experiments show that [this effect] is hastened by light; in other words, that a painting dries quicker by day than by night. The allied fact is also well known to painters, that transparent pigments dry sooner than opaque ones. . . .

"To make a durable painting we must necessarily know all the possible causes of change and destruction; these are many, and include: (1) The darkening of oils and varnishes; (2) the chemical interaction of pigments; (3) the various actions of exterior agents on the layer of paint and on its support.

"After long periods all oils and varnishes resinify and turn

brown; the picture thus becomes covered with a more or less opaque layer behind which the original colors, even if they remain pure, appear as if veiled in black. This causes the 'museum tone' of almost all old paintings. Frescoes, of course, are exceptions. To stop this action Ostwald recommends that pictures be sealed between two plates of glass joined at the edges by mastic.

"All painters know nowadays the disastrous effect that age produces on any color with a lead base (white lead, for instance) when mixt with another containing sulfur, such as vermilion or cadmium yellow. By double decomposition the lead ultimately takes on its most stable form, that of the black sulfid. . . .

"To avoid the injury due to mixture, some painters prefer to obtain effects of color-fusion by juxtaposing tiny dabs. Close at hand, the effect is often deplorable, but at a distance it is always very good if the painter has a profound knowledge of the laws of optics."

What may be used if all lead compounds are to be tabooed? It will not do to use lead even as a dryer in connection with oil.

For this, manganese compounds may be substituted. As a pigment, white lead may be replaced with zinc white. This also forms a sulfid with sulfur compounds, but as zinc sulfid is also white, this makes little difference. The only trouble is that zinc white is not so opaque as white lead, so that some painters prefer barium sulfate or, better still, what is called "lethopone," a mixture of this with zinc white. This, unfortunately, blackens by exposure to light, tho its whiteness returns in the dark. Ostwald, the writer tells us, has discovered a means of avoiding this and guaranteeing the inalterability of the pigment for three hundred years, which, he says, is the maximum length of time for which we can rely on the best colors. This does not mean that old paintings must necessarily be dingy, for they may be cleaned and even bleached with hydrogen peroxid. A more serious matter is the cracking due to diversity between the layer of paint and its support. Canvas contracts with moisture and cold, while the paint generally expands in the same conditions. If the layer is too thick,

it gives way. Ostwald says that the life of a picture is inversely proportional to the thickness of the color-layer. All the old paintings that have come down to us uncracked are made very thin. This was the method of such early painters as Van Eyck and Ghirlandajo, also of Raphael and his pupils. Their paintings are so thin that the texture of the canvas can be plainly seen through the pigment. Modern painters, says Mr. Lemaire, are not so careful, and few of the specimens in our modern salons, he thinks, are for posterity, no matter what their artistic merits may be. There is one method whose devotees need not fear cracking—that of the pastel. Says the writer:

"Here the color is already divided into granulations and does not form an uninterrupted layer when it is laid on. Unfortunately, the pastel . . . does not lend itself to the production of the same effects as oil-painting."

There is another way of attacking the problem of cracking. Instead of trying to make the painting itself more flexible, we may substitute an absolutely rigid support for the canvas. But is there such a support? The writer says:

"No support is perfectly rigid, but hard wood well seasoned



CRACKS IN A PAINTING ON CANVAS.
(Rembrandt's "Girl with the Carnation," in the Dresden Museum.)
The cracks are shown on a large scale in the upper left-hand corner.

gives much better results than canvas; it has, however, the inconvenience of being limited in size and expensive. A support that perhaps has not been sufficiently regarded is sheet metal. There are not many very old paintings on metal, for it was too costly in old times; but . . . it may be seen from Reni's 'Magdalen,' which has been in the Louvre over four hundred years, that this solution of the problem is an excellent one. This little picture of about 40 by 50 centimeters [16 by 20 inches] is on sheet-iron; its colors have kept their freshness and it has not the least trace of cracking. The painting looks almost like enamel and has followed without injury all the deformations of the metal. . . . On the other hand, Goya painted on metal a series of his 'Caprices,' . . . which have suffered greatly."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SAFETY OF THE HUMAN ORGANISM

IS the animal machine constructed, as we build our man-made machines of steel, with due regard to the emergencies that it is likely to meet? We are not content with building a boiler, for instance, just strong enough to withstand ordinary tensions; we make it six to ten times as strong as necessary, so as to take no chances. We say then that its "factor of safety" is six to ten, as the case may be. What are the "factors of safety" in animal structure and animal economy? This question, which Dr. S. J. Meltzer undertakes to answer in his Harvey Society lecture before the New York Academy of Medicine, published in *Science* (New York, March 29), has never yet, he thinks, been the subject of a direct investigation; and his treatment brings out some interesting facts. In the first place he notes that many recent experimenters seem tacitly to assume that nature requires no factors of safety and that the minimum requirement is in all cases the proper one. For instance, he says:

"Professor Chittenden admits that the diet used in [his recent] experiments, especially with regard to the proteid intake, represents the minimum requirement of the human body; he, nevertheless, earnestly advocates its acceptance as a general standard of diet, assuming *a priori* that the minimum food with which a number of men can manage to live for some time without harm is the desirable standard of supply of energy for all animal machines. Whereas in the economy of the human-made mechanisms and, in fact, in the economies of all human organizations, decrease in supplies and increase in expenditure lead invariably to disaster, it would seem that in the physiological economy of the living mechanism such a procedure may even lead to a greater efficiency of the mechanism. Prof. Irving Fisher tells us recently that nine Yale students, under the influence of prolonged mastication of a diet greatly reduced in proteid and in caloric values, gained very much in endurance in performing certain physical tests.

"Is there, indeed, a difference between the economies of human-made organizations and those of the living organism? I have stated above that the factors of safety in mechanical constructions are, after all, only factors of ignorance. Possibly wise nature constructs her organisms on such an efficient principle as permits the accomplishment of the greatest amount of work on a minimum supply of material and energy. It would be a fascinating distinction between a dead mechanism and a living organism—if true."

Beginning with the plain bodily tissues, the writer notes that Triepel's recent study of their elasticity and strength indicates that while bones and cartilage have a crushing resistance far superior to any such stress as they are likely to meet, muscles, tendons, etc., are ordinarily subjected to pulls dangerously near the tearing point. These latter thus have small safety-factors themselves, but as their degree of stretching is limited by their connection with the bony skeleton, some such factors may be said to exist by virtue of these connections. Passing to complex tissues and organs, Dr. Meltzer notes that these are usually provided in considerable excess. One-third of the kidneys and less than one-half of the lung tissue may carry on life satisfactorily, while five-sixths of the thyroid gland may be removed without symptoms of the serious consequences that follow at once from its entire excision. The removal of the suprarenal glands is fatal within thirty-

six hours; yet nine-tenths of their substance may be cut away without annoyance. The same is true of the pancreas. Even the brain is much larger than necessary; if certain portions of it are removed their functions are assumed by other parts. The two vagus nerves control the breathing, but one is apparently able to do so as well as both. One-quarter of the liver, the residue of an operation, has sometimes successfully performed the duties of the whole organ. Digestion may be carried on with a small proportion of the amount of the various ferments normally provided. But while the complex organs are thus well protected, some parts of the central nervous system are not in excess at all. In certain centers of that part of the brain known as the medulla oblongata, hardly a cell can be spared; every one is needed for the proper working of the whole. Says the writer:

"Following the old divisions of the organs of animal life in reproductive, vegetative, and animal systems, we may say, perhaps, that the reproductive system is provided most and the animal system is provided least with factors of safety, while in the vegetative system, which in that regard occupies a middle position, those organs which seem to be less well differentiated, like the organs for internal secretion, seem to be provided with a larger surplus of tissue."

Lack of space prevents our following Dr. Meltzer through the whole of his subject. After a comprehensive review of the organism on the lines above indicated he concludes that, in general, the tissues and organs of the living animal organism are abundantly provided with factors of safety. He says:

"The active tissues of most of the organs exceed greatly what is needed for the normal function of these organs. In some organs the surplus amounts to five, ten, or even fifteen times the quantity representing the actual requirement. In the organs of reproduction the superabundance and waste of tissue for the sake of assuring the success of the function is marvelous. Furthermore, the potential energies with which some organs, like the heart, diaphragm, etc., are endowed, are very abundant, and exceed by far the needs for the activities of normal life. The mechanisms of many functions are doubled and trebled to insure the prompt working of the function. In many cases the function of one organ is assured by the ready assistance offered by other organs. The continuance of the factors of safety is again protected by the mechanisms of self-repair peculiar to the living organism. We may then safely state that the structural provisions of the living organism are not built on the principle of economy. On the contrary, the superabundance of tissues and mechanisms indicates clearly that safety is the goal of the animal organism. We may safely state that the living animal organism is provided in its structures with factors of safety at least as abundantly as any human-made machine."

The moral drawn from these facts by the writer is that to govern the supply of tissue and energy by means of food, nature indicates for us the same principle of affluence which controls the entire construction of the animal for the safety of its life and the perpetuation of its species. In other words, we should eat not just enough to preserve life, but a good deal more. In such cases safety is more important than economy.

SUGAR AS A FOOD FOR WORKERS—The favorable influence of sugar on ability to do muscular work, which has now been established by various experimenters, receives new confirmation from the researches of Mlle. Varia Kipian, as reported in the *Walbaum Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie*. Says the writer of an abstract in *Modern Medicine* (Battle Creek, Mich., February):

"After long muscular work or fasting, it was found that the taking of sugar was followed almost instantly by an increase in ability to do work. The theory is that sugar lessens the production of albuminoids, and so prevents the production of fatigue products, while at the same time furnishing material for the support of muscular activity. . . .

"The great objection which has been found in the use of sugar

for the purposes named has been the irritating effects of cane-sugar upon the gastric mucous membrane. This was clearly demonstrated in experiments made with the soldiers of the German Army. The experiments of Ogata and others upon dogs have shown that cane-sugar, especially when taken in a concentrated solution, is extremely irritating and gives rise to gastric catarrh. These effects, however, do not follow the use of fruit-sugars (levulose and dextrose as found in fruit-juices) or maltose, the product of the salivary or diastatic digestion of starch. These are natural sugars, which are adapted to the mucous membrane and do not produce irritation by contact.

"These experiments show the value of predigested foods, especially as a means of aiding nutrition during great exertion, and also in cases of general vital exhaustion from failure of the digestive organs to properly support the organism."

THE MYSTERY OF SAUSAGE

THAT sausage-makers may and do nullify pure-food laws by substituting other substances for a large proportion of the meat in their products is the opinion of a writer in *The Lancet* (London, March 23). This they may safely do, because there is absolutely no legal or authoritative definition of a sausage. The sausage that contains 90 per cent. of bread and 10 per cent. of meat is just as much a sausage as that which contains meat and bread in the inverse proportion. Says the writer:

"It is clearly illogical and unfair to the purchaser that such should be the case. As a rule, the sausage is looked upon as supplying the place of meat and as a meaty and not farinaceous food, and doubtless it is bought with the idea that it supplies the same nutritious qualities as does meat itself. Moreover, the average price of sausages per pound is approximately that of the meat of which they are supposed to be made. . . . In our view this species of fraud is every whit as bad as putting a cheap substitute in butter or coffee, and yet the practise continues unhindered and uncontrolled by any statute. Purchasers of the sausage are to be found largely among poor people, and the fraud is practised probably for the most part in poor neighborhoods. Generally speaking, the tampering with the nourishing quality of food is bad enough; but when the practise affects those who struggle most for a living, who find it hard to procure nourishing meals at all, it becomes monstrous. Surely it is time that the sausage should be standardized and that the selling of a commodity by that name should be an offense unless it is proved to contain a reasonable amount of meat. There is nothing to be said against a well-made sausage which is prepared with sound meat. On the contrary, it affords a valuable, convenient, and appetizing food; and that being so, the sausage should be standardized so as to prevent it from being loaded with a cheap substitute which is nearly always bread or broken and waste biscuits. We can see no difficulty about introducing such a desirable reform and abolishing a palpable fraud. The practise may not poison people, but it certainly swindles them."

LARGEST CHAINS IN THE WORLD—The record for size appears to be held by the moorings for the two new Cunard steamships *Mauretania* and *Lusitania*, which are being constructed at Pontypridd, South Wales. The common links of these mooring-chains, an illustration of which is reproduced from *Engineering* (London, March 29), are of $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron. Says this paper:

"These moorings . . . will weigh altogether about 200 tons. Patent Lenox mooring-anchors weighing 12 tons apiece will be used. The four bridle-chains are 720 feet long, and the main

chains are made up of square links, each about 4 feet long and weighing 4 hundredweight apiece. The swivel connection shown in the figure weighs 4,485 pounds, and each shackle weighs 711 pounds. The links of the buoy-pendant are of $4\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron and weigh 243 pounds apiece, while the end links, weighing each 336 pounds, are of $5\frac{3}{8}$ -inch material."

This constitutes the heaviest work ever done in the chain-making industry. The makers, we are told, supplied the cables for the *Great Eastern* in 1855.

THE "VOX POPULI" ARITHMETICALLY ANALYZED

AN opportunity for estimating the value of popular appraisals was offered recently to Sir Francis Galton, the English statistician, by a rural guessing-contest which he attended. The result he considers "credible to the trustworthiness of a democratic judgment." Writes Sir Francis, in an account contributed to *Nature* (London, March 7):

"A weight-judging competition was carried on at the annual show of the West of England Fat Stock and Poultry Exhibition recently held at Plymouth. A fat ox having been selected, competitors bought stamped and numbered cards, for 6d. each, on which to inscribe their respective names, addresses, and estimates of what the ox would weigh after it had been slaughtered and 'drest.' Those who guessed most successfully received prizes. About 800 tickets were issued, which were kindly lent me for examination after they had fulfilled their immediate purpose. These afforded excellent material. The judgments were unbiased by passion and uninfluenced by oratory and the like. The six-penny fee deterred practical joking, and the hope of a prize and the joy of competition prompted each competitor to do his best. The competitors included butchers and farmers, some of whom were highly expert in judging the weight of cattle; others were probably guided by such information as they might pick up and by their own fancies. The average competitor was probably as well fitted for making a just estimate of the drest weight of the ox as an average voter is of judging the merits of most political issues on which he votes, and the variety among the voters to judge justly was probably much the same in either case."



MOORING-CHAINS FOR THE NEW CUNARDERS.
The largest chains in the world.

After weeding thirteen cards out of the collection, as being defective or illegible, there remained 787 for discussion. These Sir Francis arranged in the order of their magnitude and found that what he calls the "middlemost," that is, the one having equal numbers of guesses above and below it, was 1,207 pounds, whereas the actual weight was 1,198 pounds—a deviation of only 0.8 of 1 per cent. He says:

"According to the democratic principle of 'one vote, one value,' the middlemost estimate expresses the *vox populi*; every other estimate being condemned as too low or too high by a majority of the voters. . . . The distribution of the estimates about their middlemost value was of the usual type, so far that they clustered closely in its neighborhood and became rapidly more sparse as the distance from it increased. But they were not scattered symmetrically. One quarter of them deviated more than 45 pounds above the middlemost (3.7 per cent.), and another quarter deviated more than 29 pounds below it (2.4 per cent.); therefore the range of the two middle quarters, that is, of the middlemost half, lay within those limits. . . .

"It appears then, in this particular instance, that the *vox populi* is correct to within 1 per cent. of the real value, and that the individual estimates are abnormally distributed in such a way that it is an equal chance whether one of them, selected at random, falls within or without the limits of -3.7 per cent. and +2.4 per

cent. of their middlemost value. This result is, I think, more creditable to the trustworthiness of a democratic judgment than might have been expected."

In a succeeding number (March 21) of the same journal, R. H. Hooker suggests that judgments in the case noted by Sir Francis could scarcely be unbiased, a butcher, as a buyer of meat, having a tendency to underestimate weight, and a farmer, as a seller, to overestimate. The result looks to Mr. Hooker as if the buyers had been in a majority in the test. As to Sir Francis's assumption that the instance was a case of "vox populi," Mr. Howard doubts its validity. He writes:

"It is to be remembered that the great bulk of the trade in English cattle—and consequently the determination of the price of our native beef—is the result of transactions such as the competition in question is intended to test. Cattle are practically sold by inspection, and the judgment of buyer and seller as to how much beef there is in a given ox is really much more a matter of skill than of popular judgment; their livelihood depends upon the accuracy of such judgments."

In such circumstances, Mr. Hooker prefers the ordinary arithmetical mean as a measure of the average, rather than Galton's median or "middlemost" value, the case involving, he thinks, expert estimation rather than mere popular judgment.

A NATIONAL RAILWAY WRECK COMMISSION

THE appointment of a national board with authority to investigate and report on railroad accidents is advocated editorially by *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, April 6). The causes of many of the too numerous accidents of the past winter are still more or less mysterious, it thinks, "in spite of the probing of shrewd lawyers and the wisdom of expert mathematicians." There is no such system and unity in the matter as there would be if all "probing" were done by a competent body of practical experts. Says this authority:

"We believe it is about time that a start should be made toward some organized plan whereby more intelligent investigation of the causes of wrecks on American railroads can be had. For the highest good to both the railway companies and the public the truth concerning every derailment or collision wreck should be brought out as far as it is possible to do so. This can not be done by coroners' juries, for it is seldom that men summoned on such juries have practical knowledge of rolling-stock construction and behavior under speed, or of roadbed, track, signals, bridges, and other railway structures. Under our present system the experience of one jury in the investigation of a wreck is of no assistance to another jury which may be called to investigate a wreck occurring in some other locality. A jury which investigates a wreck in New York State must start with the same ignorance concerning the conditions of train operation with which some jury sitting in Indiana began. In this country there is no opportunity to derive benefit from the accumulation of evidence which is brought out by official investigations of such accidents. The sooner a national board is established with authority to investigate and report upon railway wrecks, the better it will be for all concerned. If men of practical knowledge of railway operation could be appointed on such a board, it would not be long before they would arrive at systematic and reasonable methods of inquiry, and they would become expert in hunting down causes. The published reports of such experts might be matter worth reading. . . .

"There will undoubtedly be derailment wrecks in the future, both on curve and tangent, which will be difficult or impossible of explanation by men quite familiar with conditions which are known to bring such accidents about. Whenever such is the case the highest satisfaction will be attained if the investigating body will say that they don't know, and let it go at that. The better men are informed concerning such matters the less will they be inclined to conjecture. Therefore, let us have a national board of experts who will be broad enough to understand that there are

some uncertainties about railway operation, and who, when they take up an investigation, will not seek to agitate the public mind unnecessarily by introducing so-called testimony that is based on scientific(?) guesswork."

FEEDING TREES THROUGH THE TRUNK

THE introduction of plant foods through incisions in the trunks of trees, where the roots are unable, because of disease, to take up nourishment from the soil, has met with considerable success in recent years. We translate the following paragraphs from a notice in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 23). Says an editorial writer in this paper:

"Mr. Simon, owner of an estate at Allaire, Morbihan, France, having proved that the death of numerous apple-trees was the result of an affection of the rootlets, rendering them unable to draw from the ground the elements necessary for the life of the tree, conceived the idea of artificial nutrition by injecting directly into the trunk a liquid that might replace the sap. The results obtained were very satisfactory and led the author to try the same experiment with peach-trees, grape-vines, and even some vegetables. He proceeds thus:

"In the stem of the tree or plant he bores a gimlet hole through the bark, to the layers where the sap-vessels are situated. Into this hole he drives a wooden or glass tube to which he fits a rubber tube whose length varies with the desired pressure. The upper end connects with a small reservoir suspended at any convenient height; generally three or four feet is enough. The nutrient liquid is placed in this reservoir and allowed to act at a height sufficient to cause absorption in a few hours.

"In a first experiment on an apple-tree in very bad condition, Mr. Simon began with pure water from a reservoir elevated three feet. The tree absorbed about 75 centiliters [1½ pints] of liquid in twenty-four hours. On the second day the water was replaced with liquid fertilizer containing 50 grams of sulfate of potash; in twelve days two quarts of this had been absorbed; then the liquid was replaced with dilute fertilizer including nitrate of potash. In twenty days after operations were begun the tree had absorbed all this. The treatment began early in March, and the spring growth was very vigorous; by September there were numerous twigs 20 to 25 centimeters [8 to 10 inches] long.

"In a second experiment made at the same time on a tree that was quite diseased, having numerous dead branches, the spontaneous absorption of the liquids was much quicker and more considerable, and at the end, altho the dead branches had not returned to life, the smaller ones put forth normal foliage, and the tree, which seemed doomed to the ax, had been revived. . . .

"The same process has been applied to the improvement of certain vegetables—cabbages, cauliflowers, potatoes—and the results have been noteworthy for the size and flavor of the products; in these cases the liquid used is a simple .5-per-cent. solution of common salt. The pressure is always about the same—from 1 to 1½ meters [39 to 57 inches]."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES

REGARDING the slighting reference to the Associated Press, quoted in these columns recently from *Science*, Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, writes to that journal as follows: "The story respecting Matteucci and the Marchette's comet appeared originally in the London *Daily Mail* and was cabled to the New York *Sun* on February 22. It was denied in the New York *Sun* on February 25. The Associated Press never at any time cabled it to this country or anywhere else."

A CERTAIN firm of manufacturing druggists, noted for the purity of its products, gave indirectly to Prof. R. K. Duncan interesting testimony as to the value of the new Pure Food Law. Says Professor Duncan in *Harper's Magazine* (April): "The coterie of individuals constituting this firm started early with the ideal of doing 'ethical business' based upon science, sincerity, and wisdom. They do this same type of business to-day, because the intelligent application of scientific method is always sincere and always wise; furthermore, it always and wholly pays. It is seen in the unfeigned and spontaneous statement of one of its officials: 'We did not have the face to oppose the Pure Food and Drug Law, but it will hurt our business because it will make our opponents both honest and scientific.' It thus affords an object-lesson to every manufacturer in the country, and particularly to the smaller manufacturer, who, with the coming tightening of competition, will so sorely need the intelligent application of scientific method."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

RELIGIOUS CRUSADE AGAINST GAMBLING

WHEN William T. Stead spoke to a meeting of Methodist clergymen in New York City last week he deplored the inactivity and ineffectiveness of the Christian Church. "In my visits to various parts of the world," he said, "I have not found any one who thought the Church of Christ was a force in the world to-day. You speak of it to kings or the great men of Europe," he added, "and ask their opinion of its power, and they shrug their shoulders and tell you that the Christian Church has been allowed to go to the devil." This statement has aroused the Rev. Dr. E. B. Sanford, general secretary of the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers. Dr. Sanford says in a newspaper interview:

"In reply to Mr. Stead's statement that he has been unable to discover the Church of Christ in our country I would like to call his attention to recent actions regarding Kongo reform, child labor, temperance, divorce legislation, and kindred social questions, work for which is being vigorously pushed and is for the most part in the hands of men and women connected with our churches and looking to them for moral and financial support.

"Mr. Stead is utterly mistaken in his diagnosis of the situation. There has never been a time in the history of American Christianity when the churches faced so many difficult problems as at present, but in spite of sins of omission and commission it can fairly be said that there has never been a day when the Church of Christ realized more than now its responsibilities."

Dr. Sanford instances especially the attack on gambling now being made by the churches in New York State. In the effort to secure the passage of the bills introduced into the Senate and Assembly of the Empire State the National Federation of Churches is taking an active part. According to the present statute, declares Dr. Sanford in *The Examiner* (New York), "gambling outside a board fence is a felony, and the offender is liable to both fines and imprisonment. Inside, the offender is liable to arrest and punishment only to the extent of a mere money loss." The new law makes gambling, all over the State, inside and outside race-track inclosures, a misdemeanor, punishable as such. Experience with the present law shows that juries and judges look upon the punishment prescribed as too severe, and the penalty has almost always been a fine. As fines are in effect no more than a license system, they have served as no deterrent.

The campaign inaugurated by the Federation has included the dispatch of a deputation to Albany with a special statement made by its secretary, Dr. Sanford, before the Joint Committees on Codes of the Legislature of New York, as well as the broadcast sending of petitions and explanatory literature to pastors, "urging the cooperation of churches and of all citizens who stand for decency, order, and morality." The distinction between the proposed law and the one already existing is brought out in the following words from Dr. Sanford's statement:

"The object in making the crime a misdemeanor is:

"1st. If it be a felony, the defendant must be tried before a jury. If it is a misdemeanor in New York City he can be tried without a jury in Special Sessions. This saves expense, increases the number of convictions, and leads to a more speedy trial.

"2d. Experience has shown that juries hesitate to convict for this offense when the penalty is so severe, and it is believed that more convictions can be had with the law amended as proposed.

"3d. As the law now stands the shortest sentence to imprisonment which can be given upon conviction is one year in a state prison. Experience shows that courts usually consider this too severe a punishment, and so almost universally the punishment imposed is a fine. Fines only amount to a license system. Jail sentences are needed to enforce this law. If the law is amended as proposed, it is believed that imprisonment will often be imposed upon conviction. This will tend strongly to break up the evil."

At the session of the New York Conference (Methodist), April 9, a resolution was passed expressing its appreciation of the efforts of the Federation and ordering to be sent to the Governor of the State and to the chairman of the Committee on Codes a paper embodying the following declarations:

"That we pledge ourselves to call the attention of the people in the communities where we labor, to this evil legislation that protects gambling interests, and pledge ourselves to continue this agitation until justice, truth, and morality triumph.

"That we learn with shame and regret that in the effort to secure the passage of these bills that it is admitted will greatly minimize this evil of race-track gambling, opposition has come from the official action of agricultural societies in every part of the State.

"This opposition is based upon the assertion that proposed legislation would destroy the business of the race-tracks and therefore lessen the amount of money now received from gate receipts, five per cent. of which, under the present law, is divided among these societies. This is a revelation of willingness to continue the protection of gambling interests for the sake of a money consideration that is astounding in its disregard of the highest moral good and social welfare of the State and the protection of the people against law-breakers and crime-breeding influences."

A SPIRITUAL DIAGNOSIS BY GIPSY SMITH

AFTER several months of evangelistic work in America Gipsy Smith gives it as his opinion that church-members here "are moral but not spiritual, refined but not godly, ornamental in the church but not useful. The evangelization of the world is not their business. The atmosphere of the church is educational and high-toned, but not convincing or converting." These strictures appear in the *Chicago Interior*. One reason for this sad condition, he thinks, is the decline in the prayer-meeting. He recalls being impressed with the fact that on his first visit to America, eighteen years ago, "it was no uncommon thing to see half if not two-thirds of the church-membership present at the week-night prayer-meeting." He adds:

"A great change has taken place; this is no longer the rule. It is far more difficult to get the people who call themselves Christians to prayer-meeting. The prayer-meeting is the life of the church; she stands or falls as she prays. The prayer-meeting is the spiritual thermometer of every church. Let me see the week-night prayer-meeting of any church, and feel its pulse, and I will gage its life and tell you what it stands for in the community. The church exists for making Christians, 'the opening of blind eyes, unstopping deaf ears, turning men from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God.' This can come forth by nothing but by prayer. One of the lost arts of the church is the power to pray and the love of prayer, for this alone can give passion for souls and keep passion alive."

The evangelistic critic also observes that church attendance is apt to be confined to once a day. "Along with these facts," he continues, "there is the mad craze for pleasure. . . . The theater, the dance, and the cards have the right of way everywhere." He hears that "these things are eating the life and soul out of the churches." On the other hand, the evangelist declares that he has never seen ministers "anywhere in the world more desirous to see the churches revived and the people saved, and more willing to follow a sane, wise, scriptural evangelism, and they have been willing and glad to learn that there is no incompatibility with the highest culture and the most aggressive Christianity; for evangelism is the gospel of Calvary put into active operation, and I have yet to meet the first evangelical pastor in America to oppose my message or my methods." He concludes:

"When those who are the members of the churches will give themselves to humble confession of sin—for there is much to

confess: backsliding of heart, lukewarmness, unbelief, love of ease, want of sympathy, self-indulgence and love of the world, confession which brings pardon and cleansing—it must be real; no playing at confession will do for God. When sin is put away, then we shall find 'the Lord's hand is not shortened that it can not save, nor his ear heavy that it can not hear.' When this consecration has taken place, the church may rise from the dust knowing the glory of the Lord has risen upon her, and she may go forth terrible as an army with banners, and she may in the power of Pentecost shake America to its very center."

THE BIBLE SOCIETY ON TRIAL

THE charge of being a "trust" has recently been brought against the American Bible Society. In the words of Mr. E. B. Stilson, secretary of the Union Bible Society, of Worcester, Mass., the parent society has for years "been most pathetically pleading for funds, and locking up hundreds of thousands of dollars. They have done for years no home-to-home work, for which they were organized, among the white population of the United States. They have tried to keep local societies from doing this greatly needed work." Mr. Stilson further charges that the American Society employs Standard-Oil methods to stifle competition; that it has a compact with the British and Foreign Bible Society giving each a monopoly in its own field, and that it charges more for its Bibles than does the British society. Some of the facts upon which the charge of being a "trust" are based were published in the Boston *Herald*, from which we extract the following:

"The cheapest readable Bible that can be bought in New York of the 12mo, brevier type, leather binding, sells there to-day at 60 cents. Thirty-five years ago the same-size Bible, leather binding, sold for the same price. The published price-list shows that this book sold in New York in 1843 for 50 cents, and eighty-three years ago sold for the same amount as to-day.

"A Bible two sizes smaller, of the 12mo, nonpareil type, leather binding, sells in New York for 40 cents. Sixty-four years ago this same-size book, in leather binding, sold for 30 cents, or 10 cents less than to day.

"The price-list published in 1824, or eighty-three years ago, shows that a New Testament, brevier type, leather binding, sold in New York for 22 cents. Sixty-four years ago a New Testament of 32mo, leather binding, sold for 9 cents, and in cloth for 7 cents. To-day the cheapest Testament that can be bought in any kind of leather binding in New York is 23 cents, and in cloth 6 cents.

"In explanation of these facts it has been said that the cost of Bibles has been materially affected by a recent advance in the price of materials and labor, but those who suffer from the dearth of Bibles, and find it more and more difficult to get them distributed, claim that the cost of manufacturing books has greatly decreased during the past eighty-three years, and that this decrease ought to show itself in a diminished cost of Bibles.

"As a result of the monopoly enjoyed by the British and American societies, the prices have gone up, and not down. The cost of Bibles, owing to the operations of the Bible trust, has recently increased as much as from 10 to 20 per cent., especially on the cheaper editions usually sold to poor people.

"In 1903 the American Bible Society made appeals for more money to save it from an inevitable debt or ruinous retrenchment. These called forth a lively newspaper criticism of its expenditures.

"The American Bible Society," wrote the Rev. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass., 'has not for many years used its income.' He spoke of it as 'the child of local Bible societies supported largely through the purchase of books and the cash contributions of these societies.'

"In both 1903 and 1904 Mr. Moxom subjected the financial statements of the American society to rigorous examination, and found . . . that the society employed four executive officers at a salary of \$5,000 each, and urged that, as the society had for years abandoned house-to-house work among the white population, one secretary could easily do the work of three, and thus save \$10,000 annually."

"The Boston *Herald* sent a special reporter to the Bible House,

New York, to inquire into the charges. It reports in its issue of April 1 that many of the allegations seem "based upon half-knowledge, on facts distorted or taken out of their proper connection in the reports of the society, and in a great measure on a failure to appreciate the simplest principles upon which for years the society has carried on its enormous work of Bible circulation, both at home and abroad." An "arrangement" between the home and foreign societies whereby each becomes the exclusive distributor to its own territory is admitted, and the reason given is "to avoid overlapping either in appeal or supply." The price of a Bible is placed at its cost of manufacture, and the expense of distribution is not included. Hence, it is asserted, "competition in benevolent work is not a money-saving system." Regarding the parent society's relation to local societies, we read:

"It is charged that the American Bible Society, in pursuance of its monopolistic intentions, is gradually crushing the life out of local Bible societies and appropriating their funds. It is pointed out, in proof of this, that in 1902 a resolution was adopted by the society to the effect that any society failing to report or to send contributions for three consecutive years should be dropt from the list of auxiliaries.

"It is acknowledged by the society that in 1905 and 1906, 875 local societies were dropt in accordance with this resolution, and that any money they had on deposit on book account was at the same time transferred to donation account. This means that such money as the local societies had on deposit with the American society to pay for books as they might need them was regarded as a gift by the American society when it dropt the auxiliaries.

"The charge is that they dropt the auxiliaries to get hold of this money.

"The fact is that some of the societies dropt were actually in debt to the American society. But it is admitted that the majority of them had credit balances at the time they were dropt.

"They were dropt, the society's spokesmen say, because for three consecutive years they had given no sign that they were living organizations. So far as the American society knew to the contrary, they had passed out of existence.

"It is admitted by the American society that the number of its auxiliaries has dropt from over 2,000 to a little over 600 at the present time. This is cited by the society's enemies as proof conclusive that it is 'crushing out competition.' It is even charged that it is intimidating local colporteurs and using other Standard-Oil methods to get control of the territory from which the money comes.

"What does the society say to this? It says these charges have originated in the minds of certain people who have a personal grievance. It denies that it has ever lifted a finger to crush a local society where the local society manifested any desire to live. It would be only too glad if these societies could live and prosper.

"It only desires to secure the widest circulation of the Scriptures that is possible, and if the local societies can do the work better than it can be done from New York, then by all means, it says, let the local societies continue."

Another point of criticism touches the salaries of officers, concerning which the writer in *The Herald* has this to say:

"There are two corresponding secretaries and a treasurer drawing \$5,000 a year each, and there has recently been appointed a recording secretary at \$3,000 a year. These are the only officers of the society drawing salaries.

"They give all their time to the work of the society, which is a great corporation doing business in many parts of the world. The total volume of its work is in the vicinity of \$800,000 a year. Last year it issued over 2,000,000 copies of the Scriptures.

"It has agencies in China, Japan, Manila, the Levant, Russia, Spain, Mexico, Cuba, and many other parts of the world. It employs over 500 colporteurs in the work of Bible circulation. The responsibility for results over all the immense field of the society's operations falls ultimately on the secretaries. Their correspondence is enormous. They are men selected because of their peculiar fitness for the work.

"The treasurer, in addition to looking after the finances of the society, is general manager of the manufacturing department and has charge of the Bible-House property. His hands are full.

"Mr. Stilson says these salaries are paid out of the benevolent

funds of the society. This is not so. They are paid out of the income from the Bible House, which was given years ago as a home for the society. The income was intended to meet the expenses of administration, and that is just about what it does. Sometimes there is a little left."

CHURCH UNITY IN INDIA

THE bewildered heathen, confronted by a dozen different denominations, is to have his troubles simplified in India by church federation, such as we have seen going on in Korea, Canada, and the United States. Christianity in India, according to *The Indian Witness* (Calcutta), is on its trial. While in the big cities it has passed far beyond the missionary stage, and the congregations are very many of them self-supporting, there is of course a vast field for pure and simple missionary work. This pioneer work is greatly handicapped by Christian sectarianism, and the Presbyterian bodies are not only uniting among themselves, but at the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India a formal proposal was put forth for the union of all the Protestant churches of Hindustan. The attitudes of the Church of Scotland and the Church of England toward union afford a contrast which is sketched in the following paragraph:

"It is worthy of note that the Established Church of Scotland, in joining in the union of Presbyterian churches in India, has recognized the validity of the ordination of the other Presbyterian bodies. Its position is decidedly different from that of the high-church element in the Established Church of England. In passing it may be noted that as the position of these latter is apparently unalterable, other elements in the Church of England will be compelled to stay out of any general movement for union or secure such change in the basis of establishment as will put them into like relation to the state to that of the Church of Scotland, and then break with the high-church element, who are not likely to abandon their exclusive claims; tho it has been suggested that there is a way out of this difficulty by the passage of an act healing the irregularity of ordination of the nonconformists."

The writer considers that while "there are many and great difficulties to general church unity in India," "the foundation is good and there is sufficient engineering skill for the task" and "the work can and will be done." Some of the difficulties and suggestions for eliminating them are thus stated:

"Considering Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, what are the things favorable and unfavorable to union? As the English Baptists, while holding that immersion is the mode of baptism, do not insist on baptism by that mode as a condition of Christian fellowship, there does not seem to be any insurmountable difficulty to a close association by them with Congregationalists, as they stand together on the point of the autonomy of the local church, provided that each local church is allowed to be a law unto itself in its teaching and practise on the subject of the mode of baptism. Much more difficulty would be experienced by the American Baptists in effecting closer relations with others so long as they insist on immersion after their order before fellowship; tho they might enter a general union provided they were left as individual churches to control not only of the mode and subjects of baptism but of communion as well; joining in general evangelistic, educational, and other forms of church activity."

The following outline of a general church polity which may be adopted with more or less modification is given by the editor:

"1. Let the body of ministers control admission to their own ranks and ordination.

"2. Provide for both a lay and a ministerial diaconate, with the function of assisting in the Lord's Supper and of administering of baptism in the absence of an elder or presbyter.

"3. Give the self-supporting local church control of its pulpit supply, subject to official counsel as to the interests of the whole body.

"4. Provide for equal lay and ministerial representation in all church courts dealing with interests other than ministerial standing.

"5. Provide for a general superintendency for a long but limited period, subject to reelection, unless conditions in India favor a continuous term during efficiency.

"6. Above the local churches provide church courts of three grades: the first, meeting perhaps twice a year, with the functions largely of a presbytery or a Canadian Methodist district conference; the second, meeting annually, caring for the larger interests in a province or language area; and a quadrennial gathering, with supreme legislative power."

CANADA'S SUNDAY LAW

THE only notable effort to break the new Sunday rest law in Canada, it appears, was made by the Sunday newspapers from the United States. The law went into effect on March 1, and Canada is reported by the Rev. R. G. Macbeth (in the *Chicago Interior*) to have experienced "a general feeling of relief" when the "sensational and pictorial publication" coming under the head of the Sunday paper was placed under embargo. Nevertheless, we read that "the papers came by express as usual for Sunday, March 3. But in nearly all cases the express companies refused to deliver them. The news-stands all over the country refused to ask for them, and one party in the city of Hamilton who tried to evade the law was taken in charge and heavily fined the next day."

The bill, passed in August of last year, we are reminded, tho introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government, had the support of the opposition. It was opposed by the great railway corporations, the Jews, and the Seventh-Day Adventists, the two latter factions opposing the measure on the ground that the proper rest day was the seventh and not the first. The present conditions under the new law are set forth in the following:

"The inalienable right of every man to the day of rest finally prevailed against the corporations, and the fact that the law would not interfere with those who chose to observe any other day as a holy day, overcame the opposition of the seventh-day advocates. It was pointed out that 'the Lord's day commonly called Sunday' was practically part of the constitution of Canada, as it was recognized all through the statutes, and that it was therefore the only possible day concerning which the Parliament could introduce rest legislation.

"For it must of course be understood here that the Lord's day act aims simply at securing to every toiler a day of rest and that it does not in any way indicate how the day shall be spent. A man can spend the day in any way he pleases, but he can not, except in certain cases specified, work or cause any one else to work for him or on his behalf. Relative to the railroads, all Sunday excursions are prohibited, and such work as shunting with yard engines and making up trains is not allowed between 6 A.M. and 8 P.M. except in cases specially defined in the act. It is reckoned that over 100,000 men have been released from seven-day toil in Canada by the operation of the law.

"Under a somewhat vague clause slipped in by a Quebec member during the passage of the act, the provinces were given certain powers which, if used against the act, would somewhat nullify its effect. The province of Quebec, which seems to be the uncontrollable element in confederation, has taken advantage of this clause and has passed an act which, while not leaving that province wholly without a Sunday law, exempts it in some considerable degree from the operation of the Dominion act. The province of British Columbia is meditating some action which, if followed out, will, in some lesser degree than Quebec, leave it also free from some phases of the law.

"But as all the other seven provinces have indorsed the act and have taken measures for its enforcement through their respective attorneys-general, it is likely that the two above mentioned may realize their improper and disadvantageous isolation and practically accept the law. In any case Canada has taken an immense step in advance of all other nations in this matter."

A RELIGIOUS POET REDISCOVERED

A NEW religious poet is added to the list of England's worthies. Thomas Traherne, by some strange chance, has only just appeared in published form, his poems having been concealed for two centuries in some obscure corner. He is, says W. B. Fitzgerald in the London *Quarterly Review* (April), "a poet suggesting the quaintness of Herbert, the mystical charm of Vaughan, the epigrammatic felicity of Crashaw, the vision of Blake, the nature-sympathy of Wordsworth, the largeness of Whitman, and, with all this, a subtle individuality of his own." In 1897 his manuscript poems were found on an old book stall and passed into the possession of Dr. Grosart, the Elizabethan scholar, who believed them to be by Henry Vaughan. At Dr. Grosart's death they were purchased by Mr. Bertram Dobell, who identified them as the work of the seventeenth-century genius Traherne, author of two almost forgotten books, "Roman Forgeries" and "Christian Ethicks." Some of his affinities with Wordsworth and Whitman are pointed out. We read:

"None of his poems have greater charm than those which describe the Visions of Childhood, and in these he exhibits a curious kinship with Henry Vaughan, who was a few years his senior, and with Wordsworth, the similarity of whose vocation has been already noted. Poems like 'The Rapture,' 'The Approach,' and 'Wonder' have both theme and spirit in common with Vaughan's 'Retreat' and Wordsworth's 'Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood.' These two last-named poems answer one another across the centuries like sweet-voiced choristers in antiphonal choirs.

Happy those early days when I
Shined in my angel infancy,

sings the mystic of the seventeenth century, and

Heaven lies about us in our infancy

is Wordsworth's brief but pregnant response.

"Vaughan speaks of earth as the 'place appointed for my second race,' and Wordsworth assents in more stately phrase:

The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath elsewhere had its setting,
And cometh from afar.

Vaughan's thoughts travel back to the early time:

When on some gilded cloud or flower
My gazing soul would dwell an hour,
And in those weaker glories spy
Some shadows of eternity.

And Wordsworth asks:

Whither is fled the visionary gleam?
Where is it now the glory and the dream?

"The earlier poet recognizes in these visions of infancy 'bright shoots of everlastingness,' and the later answers, 'trailing clouds of glory do we come from God who is our home.'

"Follow out the parallel more closely, as it may be followed, and then listen to Traherne as he sings:

From God above
Being sent, the heavens me enflame.

Or again, from the same poem:

Sweet infancy,
O fire of heaven! O sacred light!
How fair and bright,
How great am I
Whom all the world doth magnify."

Another kinship to which Mr. Dobell has called attention is "the singular likeness between some of Traherne's verses and Walt Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass.'" Thus:

"The two poets unquestionably have many thoughts in common. In their admiration for the marvelous structure of the human body, their exuberant love for men and women and all living creatures, their interest in the universe and all it contains, and their largeness of conception, they are wonderfully alike, and even in the form of their poems there are striking points of resemblance. There are differences equally marked, of course. Whitman freely touches subjects to which Traherne with more delicate feeling

never alludes. Take, for example, the 'Thanksgiving for the Body':

O Lord!
Thou hast given me a body,
Wherein the glory of Thy power shineth,
Wonderfully composed above the beasts,
Within distinguished into useful parts,
Beautified withal with many ornaments.
Limbs rarely poised,
And made for heaven:
Arteries filled
With celestial spirits:
Veins wherein blood floweth,
Refreshing all my flesh,
Like rivers:
Sinews fraught with the mystery
Of wonderful strength,
Stability,
Feeling.
O blessed be Thy Glorious Name!
That Thou hast made it
A Treasury of Wonders,
Fit for its several ages;
For Dissections,
For Sculptures in Brass,
For Drafts in Anatomy,
For the contemplation of the Sages.

The sympathy of idea is remarkable, but there is a reverence in the poem just quoted which hardly finds a parallel in the American poet."

SHALL METHODISTS PRAY FOR THE DEAD?

TWO Methodist editors are apparently at opposition over the question of prayers for the dead. One of them, Dr. Levi Gilbert, editor of *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), in a recent book called "The Hereafter and Heaven," advances the plea that such prayers be introduced into Methodism. The other, editor of *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City), wonders what would be the logical limits of that innovation. He writes:

"May we be permitted to ask by whom and with what intentions we may expect prayers for the dead ultimately to be offered? And from whom as well as for whom we may ultimately be expected to draw the suffrages of these prayers? We do not argue now; we ask for definitions and limits. For we must remember that not even Rome allows us to pray for the damned. Her system of purgatory is only a system of purification, of discipline, and heavenly leading. Would our prayers mean less? Would we adopt the word 'purgatory'? To be sure, there is the understanding in Rome that this purification is purchased by the sacrifices of the mass and by the superabundance of good works on the part of those now alive and dead. We would not expect to cross that chasm—tho many might."

It is pointed out as possibly "strange" that the "doctrinal literature of Methodism is so scant on the actual state of the soul just beyond the grave." "Perhaps," continues the writer, "it is time to take up what Dr. Gilbert might call a lost article in our creed. Perhaps Methodism should have closer kinship to Rome, to paganism, to 'eternal hope.' We say *perhaps!*" John Wesley, it is said, was at one time cartooned by Hogarth "as a Jesuit in disguise," and by another contemporary was accused of a tendency to "popery" especially in commending prayers for the dead. Wesley replied, not by denial of the practise, but by denying that praying for the dead was popery. This passing episode, says the editor of *The Central Christian Advocate*, "is a matter which should be weighed in all its aspects before bringing it forward as an exhortation for an innovation so repugnant historically to the entire Protestant world." He continues:

"We do not think that it is strange that Methodism has not produced a literature on this thing of prayers for the dead. Methodism is practical. The land immediately beyond the grave is shrouded in loving mystery; there is scant revelation. Therefore Methodism is silent."

LETTERS AND ART

BYRON FOR OUR DAY

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago Carlyle uttered his famous mandate, "Close thy Byron." Now the whirligig of time has brought us face to face with conditions in the field of poetry which lead a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly* (April) to say, in effect, "Open thy Byron!" Much might be gained, thinks J. F. A. Pyre, professor of English literature in the University of Wisconsin, by restoring Byron to the place of eminence he occupied in his own day when his vogue was greatest. We need hardly expect such a consummation, nor indeed shall we even gain a just estimate of Byron's value for the present conditions, the writer warns us, until we arrive at "a readjustment of the principles upon which poetry is produced and estimated." As seen by Mr. Pyre, the principles guiding the practise of the poetic art and the criticism that upholds it may be stated as follows:

"A certain very lovely group of emotions is set aside from others, and we are instructed that these are the emotions which are awakened by poetry; whatever awakens any other sensations may be all very well, but it is not poetry. 'It's clever, but is it art?' This standard of poetic emotion is accompanied by a standard of delicate craftsmanship, pertaining particularly to details, skill in versification and in verbal melody, preciousness or *simplesse* of diction. With these standards in full sway the subject-matter of the poet is naturally limited to what can be best treated in such a manner. The result we all know. Poetry—contemporary poetry—has ceased to have any sufficient relation to life. Its 'dead but sceptered sovereigns still rule us from their urns'; but the living voice is seldom heard. Meanwhile, our criticism has become flaccid and overtolerant; we do not hear, so often as formerly, the sturdy protests of 'men who are competent to look, and who do look, with a jealous eye, to the honor of English literature'; such men as Keats was so nobly willing to 'conciliate.' Rather, we adopt an elegiac tone; we set the seal upon the usefulness of poetry, regretfully owning that the world has changed and that the divinest of the arts has become the trivial pursuit of the esoteric and the delicate voluptuary; the poet is a meaningless ornament of society, 'the idle singer of an empty day.' The world has changed! There is the old Alexandrian cry. With a culture more widely disseminated than the English-speaking peoples have ever enjoyed, we are without one single writer of verse of the first magnitude."

Conditions such as the foregoing describes are laid to the charge of the "literary specialist." Critics, such as Mr. Swinburne and Mr. George Saintsbury, named by the present writer, have confirmed us in these straits by insisting upon the standards of "estheticism." By the devotee of "art for art's sake" "Byron's contemporary power in England and America" is regarded as only "an accident of the 'Zeitgeist,' his continued reign on the Continent of Europe as founded on an obsession, not so soon shaken off abroad as at home." One critic whose reputation now seems to show some signs of waning will be found, declares Mr. Pyre, to have seen more clearly the real value of Byron. He says:

"It has often been accounted a strange divagation of judgment in Matthew Arnold, that he saw in Byron one of the greatest poetic forces of modern times, a conviction which he uttered not once, but many times. The ranking of poets is a precarious and not always a profitable pastime, and yet it is not likely that Arnold's critical reputation will ultimately suffer to the degree that Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Saintsbury have presumed, from the fact that he chose Wordsworth and Byron as the two names of surpassing importance in the poetry of the nineteenth century. The sooner we escape from the bondage to estheticism which forces a writer like Mr. Saintsbury to approve the saying of a brother critic, that 'the first ten lines of Beddoes's "Dream Pedlary" contain more pure poetry than the entire works of Byron,' the sooner will there be a sound hope that the 'future of English poetry' may be, what Arnold loved to say it would be, 'immense.'"

Despite the present disposition on the part of many clever little men to disparage our great standard critic, his approval will always be a strong card for Byron. Arnold was not only a critic; he was an advocate. To inculcate in his nation 'the sense of style' was the mission which he took upon himself and which he so nobly discharged. Considering his aim, he might have been pardoned had he erred in applying his standard somewhat too drastically to such a writer as Byron. It is evidence of his admirable sanity as a critic that, in spite of his aims as a teacher, he saw clearly the place to which Byron was entitled, not by the perfection of his style, but by the 'eminence' of his personality, by virtue of his personal force and fire and freedom and saliency."

In our day of "poetic puttering," concludes Mr. Pyre, "when we can point to hundreds of clever technicians in verse, but not to one singer or maker who sways the time, we can ill afford to despise the memory of one who accomplished so much in his way and day." He adds:

"Tho a great deal of Byron's subject-matter is obsolete, tho many of his ideas no longer interest us, so much, at least, is of perennial interest. Byron's liveness, Byron's directness, his intellectual dauntlessness, his ethical cogency, his wholesome contempt for social and artistic futility, his reckless valiancy of spirit, his very faults, even, will be educative always, will always cry rebuke to the putterers and patchers of poetry."

QUESTIONING LAFCADIO HEARN'S INSIGHT

MUCH has been said about Lafcadio Hearn's insight into the inner life and aspirations of the Japanese. To the Western mind, unfamiliar with the life and character of these Eastern people, Hearn's books and recently published letters have carried conviction. A questioning voice is heard speaking through the columns of *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama). The writer, evidently an Englishman, admits that twenty-five years ago, after having spent in Japan only the span of time represented by Lafcadio Hearn's whole sojourn, he thought as that writer did. He adds: "But with more careful observation and longer experience a different conviction has come to us, and while delighting in Lafcadio Hearn's art, we find that the materials he so charmingly molds and fashions take under his touch purely subjective shapes at the expense of their original qualities. Not always, of course. Often his paintings appear to have almost photographic accuracy. But on the whole the impression is more or less fictitious." Referring to an English review of Hearn's letters containing the remark that "If any man of European birth could possibly have entered into the heart of Japan it surely was Lafcadio Hearn," the writer asks:

"Why so? What special qualifications had Lafcadio Hearn to make such an analysis? We have never heard that he spoke the Japanese language with any degree of fluency, and we greatly doubt whether he possessed such a knowledge of it as would have enabled him to exchange thoughts with the educated people of this country on any recondite subject. Could he read Japanese books? That, too, is very apocryphal. Without access, then, to the ideas of the people through the medium of either language or literature, how is he to be declared a person supremely qualified to 'enter into the heart of Japan'? Besides, the man himself was essentially a mysticist. Nothing had an attraction for him unless it was mysterious. If he loved anything, the law of his nature compelled him to surround it with rainbow mists of his own imagining, and his splendid gift of speech quickly rendered into most attractive diction these products of his profoundly subtle conceptions. He was, in short, an eminently competent painter of beautiful pictures, but whether he could adapt himself to the prosaic feat of making a portrait is a question."

A NEW READING OF THE FIONA-MACLEOD RIDDLE

THE riddle of William Sharp and "Fiona Macleod" has been read in different ways by many writers with a speculative bent since the death of Sharp revealed the identity of that mysterious author with a Celtic name. Now, however, we have the assertions of one who was in the secret from the first and presumably able to speak the most authoritative word until the biography, promised by the widow, appears. Mrs. Catherine A. Janvier, wife of the well-known writer Thomas A. Janvier, scouts the idea advanced in some quarters that "William Sharp was one of those beings of double consciousness who live two separate lives: the one life having no remembrance of the actions performed in the other." Something akin to this view was suggested by Mrs. Katharine Tynan Hinkson in an article quoted in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, April 21, 1906. Mrs. Janvier, however (in *The North American Review*, April 5), sees nothing mysterious in the association of the two personalities, or anything "calling for an out-of-the-common explanation." She records how she once wrote to Sharp and asked why he—a man—chose to send forth good work under the signature of a woman. The answer made by Sharp was:

"I can write out of my heart in a way I could not do as William Sharp, and indeed that I could not do if I were the woman whom Fiona Macleod is supposed to be, unless veiled in scrupulous anonymity. . . .

"This rapt sense of oneness with nature, this *cosmic ecstasy* and elation, this wayfaring along the extreme verges of the common world, all this is so wrought up with the romance of life that I could not bring myself to expression by my outer self, insistent and tyrannical as that need is. . . . My truest self, the self who is below all other selves, and my most intimate life and joys and sufferings, thoughts, emotions, and dreams, *must* find expression, yet I can not, save in this hidden way."

Mrs. Janvier shows by letters received from William Sharp that the use of the pseudonym with "Pharais," the first story published as the work of Fiona Macleod, was an afterthought. She gives some interesting suggestions as to the evolution of the Fiona Macleod identity in the work of the writer. Thus:

"In a way, Fiona was evolved gradually and, did space permit, it would be interesting to trace in full her evolution, very easily traceable, it seems to me, through William Sharp's earlier work. Already in 'The Human Inheritance' (1882) faint echoes of Fiona's voice come to listening ears. In 'Earth's Voices' (1884) and again in 'Romantic Ballads and Poems of Fantasy' (1886) her low tones are heard. In that *tour de force*, 'The Pagan Review,' she in-

spired several pages; while in some of the papers afterward put together in 'Vistas,' and in 'Ecce Puella,' and also here and there in the 'Sospiri di Roma,' the touch clearly is hers.

"As the years went on, the scope of Fiona's writing was greatly widened; and, toward the end of William Sharp's life, work that—to my mind—she could not have done was produced under her name. Once I called his attention to this, asking him how he could account for the extraordinary erudition of this Highland lady, and questioning how it was possible she could have so perfect a familiarity, not only with Greek and Latin writers, but also with authors scarcely known save to especial students. 'You will betray,' I said, 'that it is William Sharp who writes.' He took my remonstrance with the utmost good-humor and acknowledged the justness of it; but, so far as I have seen, he never lessened the extent of Fiona's learning. In her early writings, Fiona made no display of this diffuse erudition. What she then published had a strong Gaelic or Celtic trend; to use her own words, it 'was lighted by a Celtic torch.' And all of this work differed so greatly in style from anything that William Sharp had produced that the unlikeness was pointed out in triumphant refutation of the two writers being one."

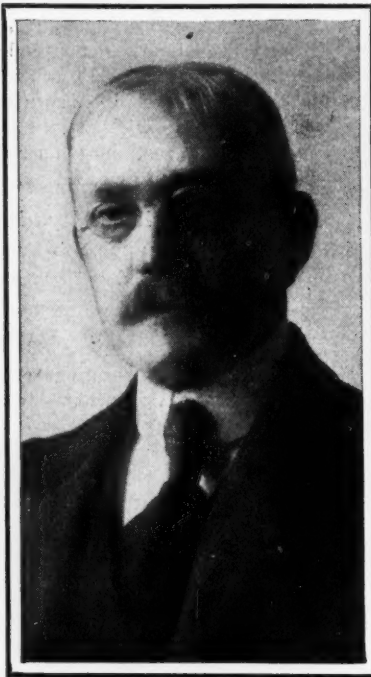
The "visionary trend" seen in the mind of William Sharp and finding its expression in the writings of "Fiona Macleod" is entirely within the normal, argues Mrs. Janvier, even tho it resulted in work different in character from that put forth under Sharp's real name. The growth of the "other self" in Sharp is traced in these words:

"From childhood to boyhood, from boyhood into youth, William Sharp lived in rare communion with nature; with 'Madonna Natura,' whom lovingly and reverently he invoked in 'Earth's Voices,' published as long ago as 1884. And, in return for his love and worship, nature departed from her reserve and taught him what seldom she teaches man; vouchsafing him glimpses of mysteries jealously shielded from human sight.

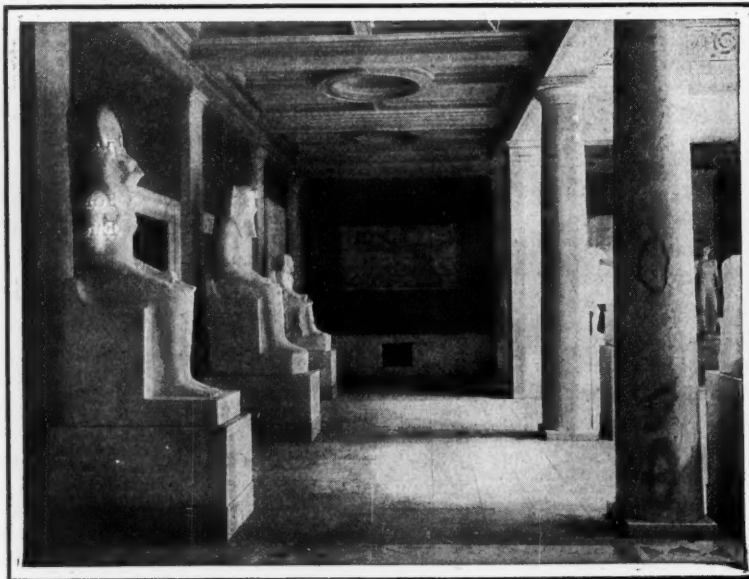
Cathal of the Woods she made him; giving him clear vision of the green life; tuning his heart-strings so that they would thrill to the rapture of the wilderness, to that ecstasy of wind and wave known to so few of us. He writes of himself as one who 'is really an estray here from another time and people, with a life strangely different from others, and having a close kinship with and knowledge of certain mysteries of nature.'

"In youth and in young manhood romance and wild adventure sought him out in Highland and in Lowland, in the arid plains of far Australia, in lonely coral-cinctured islands, and in crowded Europe. When

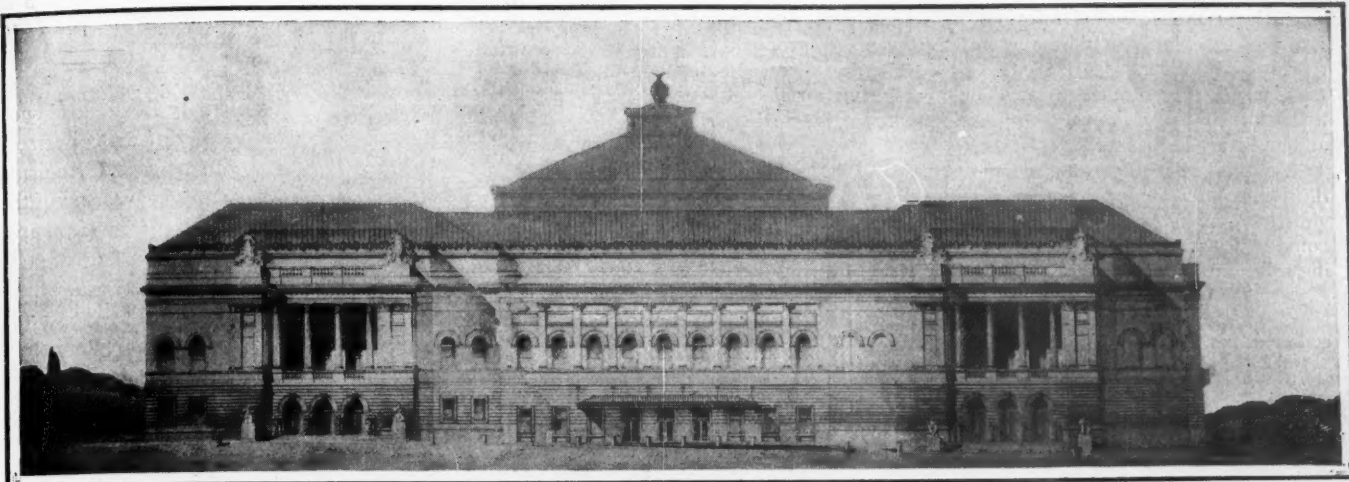
young manhood had fled and full manhood was come, Madonna Natura plucked him away from vain delight and bade him enter the austere service of that Beauty who the master—Plato—tells us, 'is not like any face or hands or bodily thing; it is not word nor thought; it is not in something else, neither living thing nor earth nor heaven; only by itself in its own way in one form it forever is.' For a while he stood bewildered, uncertain how



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this service must be rendered. He looked about him until, nature-taught, he knew. In the wane of a long past year he wrote, modestly, yet with conviction: 'I stand at the verge of great things. I know it now and have dreamed overlong, and I have had so much to learn and to unlearn.' Upheld by this right understanding, his way was clear before him, and it was with strong heart and steadfast purpose and consistent design that he began his new work. In his own words: 'When once the Spirit of Beauty has entered into the inward life, there is no turning from that divine service, whatsoever of hard patience or long sorrow be involved.' With the share of sorrow that must come with all divine service, William Sharp possess that 'certain infinite patience of the will which has a power beyond expression'; a power compelling nature to teach all things to those who know how to seek her."

PITTSBURG'S NEW CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

THE most casual reader of the newspapers and magazines would be aware that the guardian muses of art, literature, music, and science have their eyes exclusively directed to Pittsburgh just now. Mr. Carnegie has rapped for attention to the tune of \$23,000,000 and surely is entitled to smiles of approbation from the gracious sisterhood. Men of science and learning, art connoisseurs, educators, and editors from Europe and America are gathered to partake in the dedicatory ceremonies of the Carnegie Institute. People who have sneered at Pittsburgh as being merely a big steel town are reminded by *The Dispatch*, of that city, that Pittsburgh has now stepped into "the niche she has long been ambitious to occupy, as a center of art, science, and culture second to no great community in the nation." In proof of this the same paper goes on to describe the new institute in a style worthy the poster-writer of Barnum & Bailey's Circus. To quote:

"It covers four acres—a half-acre more than the Capitol at Washington. It has 16 acres of floor space.

"It contains 6,000 tons of marble, which alone cost \$750,000—including 16 different foreign varieties.

"It has 25,000 electric lights and 200 miles of wiring—regulated by the largest switchboard in the world.

"Giant fans force the air through filters to every part of the buildings. The heating and ventilating plant cost \$650,000.

"The library book-stack, 11 stories, has a capacity of 800,000 volumes; the library entire, 1,500,000 volumes.

"Its art-galleries, 44,700 square feet; its museum, 104,000 square feet.

"It has more Greek Pentelic marble and more Tinos green marble than all other buildings in the United States.

"The great Alexander frescoes, at the east entrance, symbolize Pittsburgh's rise.

"Total cost of new institute, \$6,000,000."

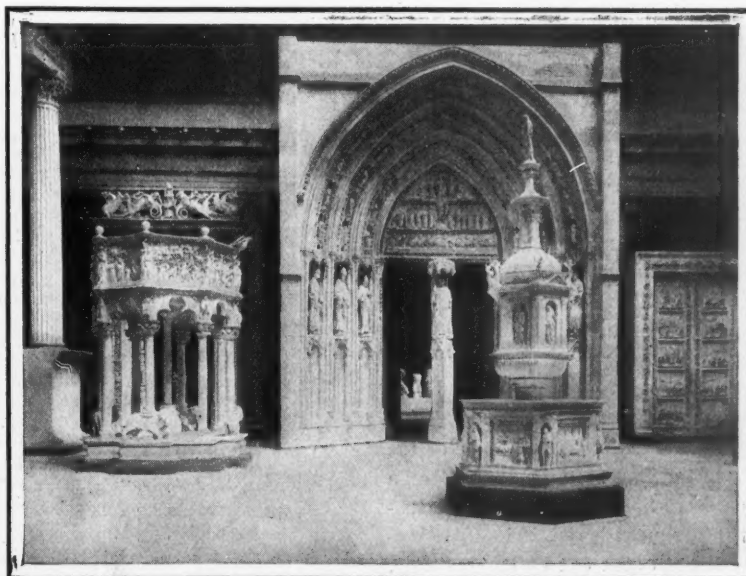
How these figures compare with those of the Louvre and the British Museum is not stated, but the inference is that they are hopelessly outclassed, especially in the variety of marbles and the size of the switchboard. With so splendid and costly a toy, the gift of its famous citizen, Pittsburgh could not expect to be moderate. From its awestruck contemplation of the "Triumph of Pitts-

burg Inspiration and Energy in Art Section"—as *The Dispatch* headlines run—it relaxes to a satisfied gratitude that in the science museum the "Aged Diplodocus has a Chance to Stretch its Neck and Tail." Through its new library, "America is outdistanced in new temple of lore." In the frescoes of the staircase hall it sees the "Apotheosis of Pittsburgh by Alexander," and finally tempers its democratic fervor by the promise that "Nobility will wield the baton" when Elgar conducts the orchestra on Founder's day.

Turning to a more serious consideration of this

great gift, there are to be noted among the most worthy features of the institute the new collections of casts, drawings, and photographs brought together by the director, Mr. John W. Beatty. Of the collection Mr. Beatty has written:

"The dominant purpose I have kept steadfastly in mind since I began work on the collection of architectural and sculptural casts for the institute's collections has been to inspire in the mind of the visitor a love of the beautiful, rather than to convey



ARCHITECTURAL HALL, CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

exclusively archeological information. The definite and exprest aim was to create, by the supreme dignity of the groups, an inspiring and uplifting sense of the glory of art, as represented by these masterpieces of all time. The average visitor may forget he historical datum, but the impression will remain, an inspiring and uplifting influence.

"To this end the great monuments, portals, and columns, and the groups of statuary, have been arranged, not so much as individual examples, but as parts of consistent compositions, the position of each object having relation to the completed groups."

In the Hall of Architecture, situated in the center of the new addition, are collections described as follows:

"In this hall of magnificent proportions has been arranged an inspiring group of architectural casts, representing some of the great buildings and temples of antiquity, and including noble specimens of the Romanesque and renaissance period. The chief purpose of the Institute, dedicated, as it is, to the education and inspiration of the people, has been kept stedfastly in view in the selection of the collection which occupies the central portion of the hall of architecture. Comparatively few casts, therefore, have been placed within the columns which surround the hall, and these have been arranged, in so far as the arbitrary dimensions of the works would permit, in a single group of imposing and beautiful objects. The total number of casts in this central group is only seventeen, but most of them are of unusual size, the largest being eighty-six feet long and thirty-six feet high. Without the columns surrounding the hall, under the balcony, a much larger number of architectural casts will be installed in chronological order, beginning with the earliest period and ending with the renaissance. The collection is thus arranged, not only for the instruction and pleasure of the people, but for the education of students of art as well."

The hall devoted to statuary is said to be the most beautiful room in the new building. We read:

"Architecturally, it is Doric in character, the columns, pilasters, and plinths being constructed of Pentelic marble. The frieze beneath the skylight is composed of reproductions of the Parthenon frieze, placed at the height of the original. In this hall are assembled reproductions of many of the masterpieces of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian statuary."

Over three hundred reproductions of bronzes found in and near Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae, and preserved in the National Museum at Naples, are assembled in a special room. The fundamental feature of the Carnegie Institute was a public library. This nucleus has been enormously enlarged and the library equipment made the most complete in the country. Connected with this central library are ten branches scattered throughout the city. The department of music has a great hall to be the home of the Pittsburgh Orchestra, now led by Emil Paur. In the Music Hall a free organ recital is to be given every Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon. The scientific department is rich in its fossil collection secured by special expeditions sent out by the Institute. It also has "over 1,000,000 insects, one of the most complete collections of butterflies in the world, besides exhaustive collections of birds and coins." It is soon to have an allied technical school.

Architecturally the institute is a notable example of the classic design, its exterior being admired for symmetry and massiveness:

"All the interior decorations, with the possible exception of the Music Hall foyer, have followed the classic standards. . . . The foyer, however, departs from the cold white effect of the Greek and Roman architecture and stands out boldly in gorgeous colors, the dominating tones being green and gold, with occasional touches of vivid red."

THE POET OF THE CANADIAN HABITANT

IN notices of the death of Dr. William Henry Drummond such phrases as "the foremost Canadian writer of dialect verse," "the most popular citizen" of Canada are freely used. He made himself, says the New York *Evening Sun*, "the spokesman of the

northern wilderness, the artist of a simple life, the poet, in double measure, of the two Canadian peoples." By profession a physician, by avocation an amateur athlete in the heavier sports of hammer-throwing and shot-putting, at one time amateur champion three-mile runner of Canada, he never, says *The Evening Sun*, regarded himself as a professional man of letters. "His friends had the greatest difficulty in persuading him that the French-Canadian poems that had passed from hand to hand, that were known everywhere, from the clubs of Montreal, Quebec, and Ottawa to the lodges in the vast wilderness, had any permanent value." Dr. Drummond's book "The Habitant," published a little over ten years ago in New York, has been reprinted at least twenty-six times, and has become "the pocket companion of every tourist in Canada."

The following is his "Wreck of the *Julie Plante*":

On wan dark night on Lac St. Pierre,
De win' she blow, blow, blow,
An' de crew of de wood-scow *Julie Plante*
Got scar't an' run below—

For de win' she blow lak hurricane;
Bimeby she blow some more,
An' de scow bus' up on Lac St. Pierre
Wan arpent from de shore.

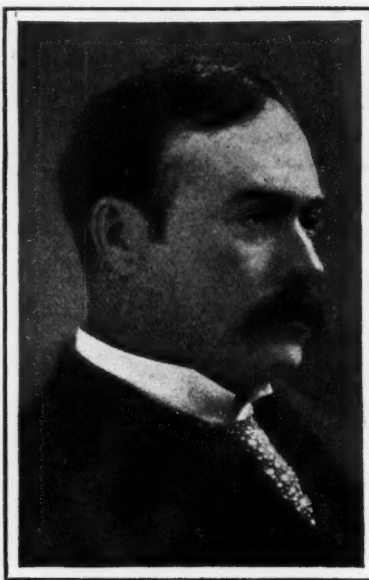
De captinne walk on de fronte deck,
An' walk de hin' deck, too—
He call de crew from up de hole;
He call de cook also.
De cook she's name was Rosie,
She come from Montreal,
Was chambre maid on lumber barge,
On de Grande Lachine Canal.

De win' she blow from nor'-eas'-west',
De sout' win' she blow too,
W'en Rosie cry "Mon cher captinne,
Mon cher, w'at shall I do?"
Den de captinne t'row de big ankerre,
But still the scow she dreef,
De crew he can't pass on de shore,
Becos' he los' hees skeef.

De night was dark lak wan black cat,
De wave run high an' fas'.
W'en de captinne tak de Rosie girl
An' tie her to de mas'.
Den he also tak de life preserve
An' jump off on de lak'.
An' say, "Goodby, ma Rosie, dear,
I go drown for your sak'."

Nex' morning very early
'Bout ha'f-pas' two—t'ree—four—
De captinne—scow—an' de poor Rosie
Was corpses on de shore.
For de win' she blow lak hurricane;
Bimeby she blow some more,
An' de scow bus' up on Lac St. Pierre
Wan arpent from de shore.

Now, all good wood-scow sailor man
Tak' warning by dat storm
An' go an' marry some nice French girl
An' leev on wan beeg farm.
De win' can blow lak' hurricane
An' s'pose she blow some more,
You can't get drown on Lac St. Pierre
So long you stay on shore.



Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND,

Whose volume of poems dealing with the Canadian habitant is the pocket companion of every tourist in Canada.



EDWARD S. ELLIS.

JACK LONDON.

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A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

EDITH WHARTON.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

MRS. WILSON WOODROW.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Austin, G. L. A Doctor's Talk with Maiden, Wife, and Mother. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 240. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

Ayres, Daisy Fitzhugh. The Conquest. 12mo, pp. 344. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Becke, Louis. Sketches from Normandy. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 250. Philadelphia: J. B. Lipincott Co.

Buckelew, Sarah F., and Lewis, Margaret W. The Stenographic Word List and The Phonic Word List. Each 12mo, pp. 128 and 110. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons.

Burleigh, C. B. Raymond Benson at Kramp-ton. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 432. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50.

Caine, Hall. Drink. 12mo, pp. 91. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 10 cents.

Caldwell, J. F. J. The Stranger. 12mo, pp. 520. New York: The Neale Publishing Co.

Cipriani, Lisi De. The Cry of Defeat. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 92. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Collections of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. Vol. I. 12mo, pp. 500. Being the First Annual Report. Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune, State printers.

Eldred, C. Ballads and Lyrics. 12mo, pp. 123. Boston: The Gorham Press.

Ellis, Edward S. Seth Jones. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Readers of the older generation will recall the literary delights of their salad days when the institution known as "Beadle's Dime Library" was in full tide. Many a writer since risen to fame received his first inspiration from its lurid pages, and no doubt many readers would willingly exchange the plethora of present-day novels for one of those yellow thrillers of their youth.

The author of the present book, which is a reprint from Beadle's series, offers us the key to that lost Eden. "Seth Jones" is a typical dime novel of the past—a story of early border life in which scalps are taken *ad libitum*, redskins bite the dust at every page, beautiful maidens are rescued, and unheard-of deeds of valor are performed. It is such a story as the most fastidious of telegraph boys would not hesitate to put his *imprimatur* upon. The book supports the claim made in the author's introduction that there was nothing immoral in the "dime-novel" literature. The border ruffians roar gently as sucking doves. The nearest approach to an imprecation is "good gracious!" Seth Jones himself might at any time exchange his coonskin cap and leather leggings for a cassock and bands. So sacrosanct a type of blood-letters has not since been known in lurid literature.

Has the author of this blood-curdling book rescued from the past made good his implied promise to restore to us those longed-for literary emotions of vanished youth? To do that he would have to restore youth itself. His effort, nevertheless, has not been fruitless. And after

reading, not without interest, his naive and horror-spiced pages we are inclined to agree with the opinion of the "well-known Western editor" set forth in the introduction, that "Beadle published many better stories for ten cents than are being sold for \$1.50 to-day."

Farrer, Reginald. The Sundered Streams. 12mo, pp. 399. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Fitzpatrick, John G. Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington. Prepared from the original manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Folio, pp. 741. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Gordon, S. D. Quiet Talks on Personal Problems. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. 75 cents net.

Hale, Edward Everett, D.D. The First True Gentleman. 16mo, pp. 42. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

Harris, Ada Van Stone, and Gilbert, Charles B. Guide Books to English. Books One and Two. 12mo, pp. 305-366. New York and Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co. 45 and 60 cents net.

Hay, Edwin Barrett. The Vivians. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: The Neale Publishing Co. \$1.50.

Herron, George D. From Revolution to Revolution. 12mo, pp. 24. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co. 5 cents.

Huckel, Rev. Oliver. A Modern Study of Conscience. 12mo, pp. 59. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania.

Kinross, Albert. Davenant. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Lawrence, E. A. A First Reader. [Intended for those who are beginning the study of Esperanto.] 16mo, pp. 63. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Le Rossignol, James Edward. Orthodox Socialism. 12mo, pp. 144. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1 net.

Lewis, Elizabeth. Lorenzo of Sarzana. 12mo, pp. 416. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Lincoln, Charles Henry [Editor]. Naval Records of the American Revolution 1755-1788. Prepared from the originals in the Library of Congress. Folio, pp. 549. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Lodge, Sir Oliver. The Substance of Faith. 12mo, pp. vi-144. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1 net.

London, Jack. Before Adam. With numerous illustrations by Charles Livingston Bull. pp. 242. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Jack London's unbridled imagination is here exhibited in full career. The task which he set himself was to produce a narrative the like of which was never heard of on sea or land, and to a certain extent it must be allowed that he has accomplished this feat. "Before Adam" is the modern equivalent of those grandiose folk- and fairy-tales which were the delight of former literary epochs. Science plays the rôle formerly assigned to myth and legend. Merlin gives place to Darwin, and the marvels of science supplant those of enchantment.

To call Mr. London's new book a fairy-tale of science is indeed a very exact characterization of it. Instead of the ogres and dragons of romance he gives us ogres of reality—formidable apes and

gorillas and dangerous beasts of the jungle. A loyal Darwinian, he accepts with complacency the idea that we are descended from those caricatures of humanity, the apes and baboons of the forest. He acknowledges full brotherhood with these remote ancestors and learnedly traces to their atavistic influence many of the traits which he finds in his own character. In our dreams, he argues, we have direct proof of our gorilla lineage. The reason for the familiar dream of falling through space, for example, dates back to our ancestors who lived in trees. With them, liability to falling was a constant menace. In an accident of this kind life was often saved by clutching at branches. The resulting shock caused molecular changes in the cerebral cells which, being transmitted in the cerebral cells of progeny, became racial memories; hence this phase of our dreams. This instance will serve as typical of the scientific theories which the author introduces in his extraordinary book.

Having thus laid something in the nature of a learned foundation for his story, he proceeds with what may be denominated the autobiography of a prehistoric baboon. Taine said of Balzac that he was able to get into the skin of his characters and thus learn exactly how they thought and felt. Mr. London has out-ripped this feat; he has got into the skin of a Mid-Pleistocene ape and has given a detailed description of his adventures in this preincarnation. War rages between gorillas and savage beasts. Orang-utans perform heroic feats of valor and daring. Homeric exploits are achieved by Titan baboons—the whole forming a narrative of surpassing interest for a boy of twelve.

Manners and Social Usages. Revised and corrected. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Montague, Margaret Prescott. The Sowing of Alderson Cree. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.50.

Morrison, Hugh Alexander [Editor]. Preliminary Check List of American Almanacs, 1639-1800. Folio, pp. 160. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Newlandsmith, Ernest. The Temple of Love. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 77. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

North, Anison. Carmichael. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Pattison, Harold. For the Work of the Ministry. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. xii-558. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Co. \$1.50 net.

Quiller-Couch, A. T. Poison Island. 12mo, pp. 401. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

"Poison Island" is a curious and wholly impossible piece of fiction of the "hair-raising" brand that will appeal no doubt

to the somewhat large clientèle who have hailed Mr. Quiller-Couch as an original romance-writer. It reminds the reader vaguely of "Treasure Island," except that there is no trace of the literary style which marks that favorite novel of Stevenson. The plot is simple enough, even hackneyed. A battered old sailor with the lugubrious name of Captain Coffin has discovered and charted out an island in the Spanish Main in whose sands lie buried fabulous treasures. He confides his secret to a youth who is the central character in the drama, and the two resolve to go out in search of the treasure. Captain Coffin is by far the most interesting character in the book.

The quest for the treasure is finally taken up by a curious band of adventurers consisting of young Harry Brooks (to whom Coffin has bequeathed the secret map of the island); Miss Plinlimmon, a spinster with corkscrew curls; Miss Belcher, a typical Quiller-Couch creation; and Captain Branscombe, who heads the party. Reaching the island they discover to their amazement that it has already been occupied. Some hint of the terrible occupant is given in the novel's title.

The book has many points of interest, but is very uneven on the whole. The plot is so contrived that the reader who begins the story finds it hard to leave off until the end.

Reich, Emil. Success in Life. 12mo, pp. xv-350. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

Emil Reich has written a group of books on serious subjects, embracing politics, philosophy, history, and criticism. He is the possessor of a lucid and attractive style which enables him to clothe abstract and even trite themes with a new and timely interest. The reader sees, as it were, the old ideas in a new perspective. A former volume of Mr. Reich's, dealing with "Success among Nations," presented some interesting data and ideas regarding the great racial aggregations of humanity.

Success in the individual he declares to be the realization of one or many of "the deep-seated desires for health, love, honor, and power." These four things, he asserts, have at all times been held by men as the highest good of life; they are fundamental and of the essence of man. For the view, so widely held, that chance or luck bears an intimate relation to success the author has but slight consideration. In connection with this he quotes approvingly Sir Frederick Treves, the eminent surgeon, to the effect that success in medicine does not depend upon money, influence, or luck.

What then is the essence of success? Energy, according to Mr. Reich. The "science" of success is therefore the science of energy, and to characterize this new science he uses the word "Energetics." It is then in the analysis and investigation of the principles of Energetics that we shall be able to get at the heart of the matter. In conducting this analysis the author follows the method of Descartes and arrives at some interesting results as to the laws that govern individual success.

In Part Third of the volume success in special branches is examined: in the journalist, the novelist, the dramatist, the scholar, the artist, the lawyer, the physician, the statesman, the business man. Not the least interesting of the chapters

is that devoted to success among women. The author's views on this subject are somewhat startling. He seems to think that women will vie with man in all the professions and in all the trades. The great historical struggle between a lower class or nation and a higher class or nation will be supplanted by a struggle between the two sexes, both on the same plane.

Sanderson, Robert Louis. Through French and the French Syntax. 12mo, pp. 153. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 65 cents.

Vance, Louis Joseph. The Brass Bowl. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 379. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Washburne, Marion Foster. Family Secrets. 12mo, pp. 212. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

Watson, Gilbert. A Caddie of St. Andrews. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Wharton, Edith. Madame de Treymes. Illustrations in color. 12mo, pp. 147. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

While the expectations raised by Mrs. Wharton's brilliant novel of society are hardly fulfilled by her new book, which is slight in volume and exceedingly simple in theme, there are certain compensating qualities in "Madame de Treymes" that amply atone for the possible disappointment of those who had prepared themselves for a "House of Mirth" à la française. The aristocratic life of the Faubourgs is full of peril for the American novelist. The life and ideals of the old noblesse of France are about as alien from our own as it is possible to conceive of. These descendants of men who, for a cause, went to the guillotine with a smile on their lips, have little in common with the children of modern progress.

It is, then, no slight achievement for an American writer to have depicted successfully, and even brilliantly, so exotic a phase of modern French life. This feat, necessarily a *tour de force*, Mrs. Wharton has accomplished. Her pages exhale the undefinable atmosphere and aroma of aristocratic French life of the present day—a phase of life almost incomprehensible to the foreigner.

It is in the portrayal of Madame de Treymes (sister-in-law to the wronged wife) that the subtle artistry of Mrs. Wharton is chiefly revealed. Madame de Treymes is a curiously fascinating study of exotic human nature, recalling by certain traits those exquisite dry-point etchings of Paul Helleu which radiate a species of poignant charm. Such women were known to Leonardo da Vinci and Beaudelaire. They are the full flowering of an ancient soil, deep-rooted in the past and just touched by the breath of the decadence. This patrician lady, moving among her lively American acquaintances and dominating them all by sheer force of personality, reminds us of some Mona Lisa stranded in a Fifth-Avenue ballroom. There is nothing finer in Mrs. Wharton's gallery. The author's style is full of distinction and is marked by those exquisite reserves that characterize the born artist. Slight as the volume is, it reveals artistic possibilities hitherto undiscerned.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. New Chronicles of Rebecca. Illustrations by F. C. Yohn. 12mo, pp. 278. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Mrs. Wiggin's admirers are not likely to be disappointed in her new book. There are here the same quaintness, pathos, and humor found in her former books, the same understanding of the abysses of childhood, the same realism

and fidelity to nature. The Rebecca of these chronicles is a very precocious though wholly delightful little maiden with a distinct bent for literature. Like Pope, she lisps in numbers, and the rhythmical flow of her thoughts is the wonder of her rustic environment.

Round Rebecca Mrs. Wiggin has grouped many of her inimitable "down-East" types. Aunt Jean, Miss Miranda, and a dozen others fully as quaint and interesting are brought upon the scene. The author, in fact, exhibits in her latest novel the whole little world of rural Maine, a world as unfamiliar, perhaps, to most readers as if it were at the other end of the earth instead of at our doors.

In the last chronicle of the volume Rebecca has arrived at the threshold of womanhood. We have seen and studied her at the various stages of her girlhood. Her eleventh year had been the turning-point of her existence, the fateful year when she had left Sunnybrook Farm and come to live with her maiden aunts at Riverboro. The next turning-point was her fourteenth year, her year of graduation, and, next to marriage, the most important epoch, perhaps, in the life of a country girl. In maiden meditation at eighteen, she is a very beautiful figure, and the reader is more interested in her than ever as he divines the coming romance which is to crown her life.

The pictures by F. C. Yohn are in perfect tune with the story and a model of what novel illustrations should be.

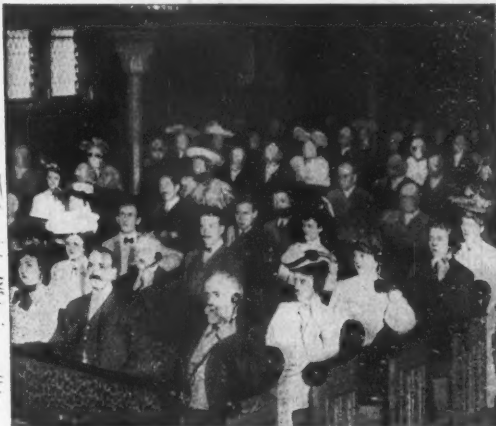
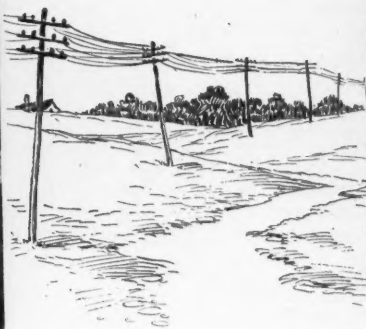
Woodrow, Mrs. Wilson. The Bird of Time: Being Conversations with Egeria. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. \$1.

When the master novelist of France had the hardihood to declare that not sixteen, but thirty, was the age when women attained the perihelion of their charms, the conventional ideas inherited from the eighteenth century suffered a shock. Not even the prestige of the greatest of novelists could impose such an esthetic heresy upon the taste of his time. It is sixty years since Balzac attempted his apotheosis of the Woman of Thirty. The whirligig of time has brought about many changes in feminine ideals, and to-day there are few who would be so ungallant as to maintain that at thirty a woman's attractions have begun to wane.

But suppose the author of the Human Comedy had attempted to divinize the Woman of Fifty! It is easy to imagine the storm of protest that would have resulted. Yet this is the feat that Mrs. Wilson Woodrow has achieved in her delightful essay-novel, "The Bird of Time." Her Egeria has reached the half-century mark with charms intact, her empire in the fashionable world undisputed.

The court of Egeria is composed of a venerable and delightful Bishop, a financier, a poet, a judge, an editor, a commonplace man, and a débutante. Queen and court meet frequently and exchange ideas on all sorts of subjects: The feminine temperament, the quality of charm, what women read, love, bridge, the intellectual woman, the supreme interest, etc.

These conversations of Egeria and her friends are thoroughly delightful. The pages sparkle. Epigram is kept within bounds, and the style is natural and pure. The book is of the sort that makes waste paper of whole shelves full of "smart-set" fiction.



THE SERMON AT HOME HEARD A THOUSAND MILES DISTANT

MAGNIFIED SOUND

BY ARTHUR BURROWS

THIS electric age seems to be productive of a new wonder every day. In fact, we shall soon cease to marvel at anything, from very surfeit of surprises. Yet it is a succession of steps, one discovery leading directly and naturally to another.

Electricity is benefiting mankind in so many directions and ways that there would appear to be no limit to its possibilities, and, certainly, in its capacity for transmitting sound is this peculiarly true.

The development along the lines of telephony has produced nothing more interesting than the so-called "Acousticon." With it, there is no need to speak directly into the transmitter, as it gathers the sound from the air for itself. For that matter there is no necessity for placing the receiver to the ear, although this is usually done. The speaker may be twenty feet from the transmitter, may speak in his natural voice, and be distinctly and clearly heard over the wire, at practically any distance.

An Acousticon was recently installed in the Capitol at Washington, and speeches made in the House of Representatives were distinctly heard at a distance. It is now proposed to equip every office of the new Capitol buildings with the Acousticon, which will enable any member to hear all that is going on, on the floor of the House. If he so desires it, a small horn may be attached to the receiver, after the manner of the phonograph, and others in the same room will be able to hear.

Another Acousticon Transmitter, installed at Lansing, Mich., was remarkably successful. Many telephone subscribers in Detroit, one hundred and fifty miles away, listened to a senatorial debate, and, incredible as it may seem, the result of the debate was known at the clubs of Detroit before the clerk had made the announcement on the floor of the House.

By the aid of the Acousticon a New York business man could sit in his office and listen to the pleading of his attorney before the

Chief Justice of the United States in Washington. Equally, telephone subscribers in Chicago could, as it were, "tap" the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, and hear whatever opera was being performed. The "shut-ins," those myriads of unfortunates, perpetually confined within doors by invalidism, could enjoy opera, concert, lecture, speech, or play, no matter where taking place.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Dr. Parkhurst, speaking in his new and magnificent church, which has an Acousticon equipment, may preach to an audience of one hundred thousand people, scattered from Maine to California.

This suggests one of the greatest benefits conferred by this remarkable invention, namely, that it makes the deaf to hear. It not only amplifies, or *magnifies* the sound 400 per cent., but it clarifies and accentuates the articulation.

Many churches and public halls are now equipped with the Acousticon with such success that a deaf person sitting at the extreme rear is enabled to hear as well as those not so afflicted. The receiver is small and light in weight. It is held against the ear by a small head-piece, hardly more noticeable than a spectacle frame.

The success achieved by the Acousticon in making the deaf hear messages sent over the telephone wire inspired the inventor to extend the idea, and apply it in a more general way. He succeeded, and now has a portable Acousticon, one which can be worn without inconvenience, and so arranged as to be far less noticeable than any of the usual ear-trumpets, speaking-tubes, etc., yet far more effectual.

There is the transmitter, or "gatherer of sound"—a small, circular instrument, which can be made of any color to suit the costume; a neat receiver, or "ear-piece," and a tiny battery. The latter is easily carried in the pocket, and is therefore quite out of sight. By means of this portable Acousti-

con it is said that those who have not lost entirely the sensitiveness of the auditory nerve are not only able to hear but that by its constant use the stimulated action of the working parts of the ear in some instances restores the natural action.

So many people suffer from deafness, to whom news of such possible relief must come as a renewal of hope, that we would suggest to such that they address Mr. K. M. Turner, 1267 Broadway, New York City, who will willingly send particulars.

The home instrument is especially efficient, for the reason that receivers of various grades are made, so that the condition of the respective ear to which it is to be applied may be exactly suited.

The Acousticon is very inconspicuous and probably will not impress any one, no matter how sensitive, as likely to attract undue attention. Much greater notice is drawn to the deaf when the speaker, in order to be heard, has to shout; not to mention the annoyance of those who can hear what is being said only too well.

The deaf business man is perhaps more seriously handicapped than others, as it is impossible, except in writing, to transact private matters privately.

While the men interested in the Acousticon are not putting out the instrument on a charitable basis, yet they express themselves as ready and willing to demonstrate its efficacy by permitting a thorough test of it in every way before it is considered as purchased. They claim, and with truth, that one dissatisfied purchaser may do more harm than many times the profit on an instrument, and they therefore particularly request that where a few days' use does not prove it entirely successful, it be returned. In view of this statement it would follow that they must have thorough faith in its merit, and the claims made for it by them; and, so long as they pursue this policy, they will doubtless enjoy the confidence of the public, especially those whom they serve.



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Wall Coverings, to be effective, must harmonize with surrounding influences—furnishings, woodwork, and color-plans of nearby rooms. The simplest combinations are the most artistic and therefore most restful and pleasing to the eye.

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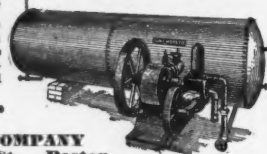
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Factory: Chester, Pa.

CURRENT POETRY

A Mountain Vigil.

BY HOMER E. WOODBRIDGE.

The birds are hushed in the tree-tops,
The firelight falls to gray,
And the tents gleam white in the pale starlight
As I wait for thee and the day.

Thou wilt come with the flush of the morning,
The woods shall stir and wake,
And the daystar rise to greet thine eyes,
And the thrush her silence break.

Oh, dark are the hills, my sweetheart,
They are dreaming of dawn and thee;
And the tall pines sleep in the stillness deep,
None watch but the stars and me.

—From McClure's (April).

The Supreme Hour.

BY ELSA BARKER.

When comes the supreme hour for me to die,
When, justified of life, I turn at last
To question the pale secret of the past
And to be one with it, O Love, that I
May have thy clinging lips to fortify
My spirit for the journey! I would cast
My soul upon thy kiss as on some vast
And shoreless ocean refluxent with the sky.

Oh, may this dual intimate ecstasy
Be as my bark to venture the unknown!
Then to whatever region I am blown
By the death wings of evening, I shall be
Borne upon rapture—nevermore alone—
Tho incorporeal, still one with thee.

—From The Smart Set (April).

A Seventieth Birthday.*

BY ALFRED NOYES.

He needs no crown of ours, whose golden heart
Poured out its wealth so freely in pure praise
Of others; him the imperishable bays
Crown, and on Sunium's height he sits apart:
He hears immortal greetings this great morn!
Fain would we bring, we also, all we may—
Some wayside flower of transitory bloom,
Frail tribute, only born
To greet the gladness of this April day,
Then waste on death's dark wind its faint
perfume.

Here, on this April day, the whole sweet Spring
Speaks through his music only, or seems to speak;
And we that hear, "with hearts uplift and weak,"
What can we less than claim him for our king?
He is here on earth, and many a hawthorn-time
Spring shall return and find him singing still;
But, ah! his heart is far beyond the years,
One with the pulsing rime
Of starrier heavens that work their rhythmic will
And hold the secret of all human tears

For he—the last of that immortal race
Whose music, like a robe of living light,
Reclothed each new-born age and made it bright
As with the glory of Love's transfiguring face,
Reddened earth's roses, kindled the deep blue
Of England's radiant ever-singing sea,
Recalled the white thalassian from the foam,
Woke the dim stars anew
And triumphed in the triumph of Liberty—
We claim him; but he hath not here his home.

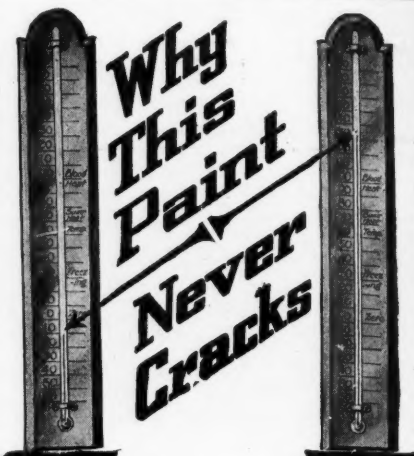
Not here: round him to-day the clouds divide!
We know what faces through that rose-flushed air

*Algernon Charles Swinburne, born April 5, 1837.

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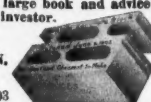


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Now bend above him, Shelley's face is there,
And Hugo's, lit with more than kingly pride!
Replenished there with splendor, the blind eyes
Of Milton bend from heaven to meet his own:
Sappho is there, crowned with those queenlier
flowers
Whose graft outgrew our skies,
His gift: Shakespeare leans earthward from his
throne
With hands outstretched. He needs no crown
of ours.
—From *The North American Review*.

PERSONAL

Where Mr. Harriman Is Appreciated.—"He ain't what I would call a fine-looking man, but I'll bet he could put up a good fight." This characterization of Mr. Harriman, volunteered by an East-Side urchin, is but a sample of many similar declarations made by boys of a club in which he is interested on Avenue A in New York. "He's the greatest man in the world in railroad business," says another. "He owns railroads all over New York City and some in Chicago." The *New York Herald* quotes these youngsters and describes the work of the club. We read:

Among the multitudes on the great East Side who have little enough of the world's goods there is a kindly feeling for a benefactor, and to the swarms of hardy, bright-eyed little East Siders Mr. Harriman is a benefactor indeed. He gave them a handsome club at No. 161 Avenue A. He fitted it up with all the appointments of the best boys' clubs. He systematized the club's athletics and organized intersettlement contests. He goes down to the

ROMANTIC DEVONSHIRE

The Land Made Famous by Philpotts' Novels.

Philpotts has made us familiar with romantic Devonshire, in his fascinating novels, "*The River*," "*Children of the Mist*," etc. The characters are very human; the people there drink coffee with the same results as elsewhere. A writer at Rock House, Orchard Hill, Bideford, North Devon, states:

"For 30 years I drank coffee for breakfast and dinner but some 5 years ago I found that it was producing indigestion and heart-burn, and was making me restless at night. These symptoms were followed by brain fog and a sluggish mental condition.

"When I realized this, I made up my mind to quit drinking coffee, and having read of Postum, I concluded to try it. I had it carefully made, according to directions, and found to my agreeable surprise at the end of a week that I no longer suffered from either indigestion, heart-burn, or brain fog, and that I could drink it at night and secure restful and refreshing sleep.

"Since that time we have entirely discontinued the use of the old kind of coffee, growing fonder and fonder of Postum as time goes on. My digestive organs certainly do their work much better now than before, a result due to Postum Food Coffee, I am satisfied.

"As a table beverage we find (for all the members of my family use it) that when properly made it is most refreshing and agreeable, of delicious flavour and aroma. Vigilance is, however, necessary to secure this, for unless the servants are watched they are likely to neglect the thorough boiling which it must have in order to extract the goodness from the cereal." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "*The Road to Wellville*," in pkgs. "There's a reason."



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Why put up with the discomfort and annoyance of a coal or wood stove this summer? Your work will be lessened, your fuel bills cut in two, your kitchen cleaner and cooler, and you yourself *perfectly satisfied* if you use the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Stove—an oil stove entirely *different* from other oil stoves. At moment of lighting it gives the best working flame you could get with any stove—a clean, blue flame that can be instantly controlled for any cooking purpose. The

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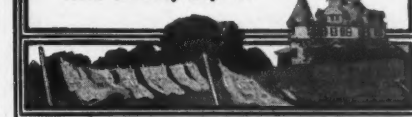
Fold it up, put it away. No disfiguring clothes posts to mar the lawn. Holds 150 feet of line. The sensible clothes dryer for particular people—at prices within reach of all.

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are world-beaters for hatching and rearing chickens. 20,000 chickens were reared in them on the Model Farm last season, 30,000 out now, and more coming. You can do as well when guided by the advice of one who knows.

Pres. Brown, of the Lakewood Farm, who raised 7,000 layers last season, says: "Mr. Cyphers, our results this last year will place us in the first rank of successful poultry farms; and we feel that we owe our success largely to you. The years of research and accumulated knowledge that have enabled you to give us poultrymen an incubator that hatches chicks; and the advice and counsel to which you have made us welcome and which have helped avoid money-wasting errors, have, with our own work, made Lakewood Farm a financial success."

The Model catalog describes these real hatchers. I will send it and a report book, showing that the Model Incubator hatches more and stronger chicks at agricultural stations; on the biggest money-making poultry plants in the world; for small poultrymen; for fanciers; and for amateurs who never before operated an incubator.

You can make big money producing eggs for me. Top prices paid. Now have five receiving stations. Write me today.

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THE delicate work of producing a uniformly keen shaving edge cannot be done by hand-sharpening, however expert. No man ever writes his name twice precisely the same—how can he put precisely the same microscopic sharp edge on thousands of razors? The new Gillette blades are sharpened, not by hand, but by machinery—regularly, evenly, with relentless certainty and uniformity.

The steel itself is made largely by machinery; the tempering is done by automatic machines seeming to have almost human intelligence, combined with an unvarying uniformity, possible only to mechanism.

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The machinery making possible this uniform long-wearing edge is Gillette machinery—invented, perfected and patented by the Gillette interests. Without these machines no razor edge of Gillette keenness could be made that would survive the wear of twenty or more stropless shaves.

To produce uniform shaves, even with a uniform razor blade, requires proper care of blades, thorough lathering and proper stroking. With these details watched, there is hardly a man who cannot get twenty perfectly satisfying stropless shaves from one blade.

If your drug, cutlery, or hardware retailer doesn't sell the Gillette on thirty days' free trial, we will. The Gillette costs \$5.00 first year for silver-plated set, and for subsequent use, ten extra blades fifty cents.

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club and mingles with the boys and talks to them just like an older brother. He has them give a play every year to which fashionable folk go, and after the play treats them to a real banquet in one of the big restaurants, into which the eyes of the East Side have seldom peeped.

For all of which the several hundred small boys feel grateful and loving. Their notions of Mr. Harriman are as interesting as they are diverse. All—even the youngest and dullest—know that he is a great railroad man, but further than that their ideas of him and his interests are vague.

To ascertain the attitude of the boys toward their benefactor and to learn their impressions regarding him, *The Herald* interviewed a half-dozen of the youngsters, and these interviews are here printed verbatim.

Julius Kreig, twelve years old, of No. 146 East Seventh Street, said: "We have a show every Monday, Thursday, and Friday and two times up in Sherry's. This last one was the third. After that we had a supper like, you know, a little treat. Mr. Harriman talked to the boys. He got behind the scenes and said it was a good show. He said to one of the boys named Willie Schmidt, 'Hello, Bill,' and he says, 'Hello, Mr. Harriman, how's yourself?'"

"I haven't seen Mr. Harriman a lot of times. He comes down here once in a while and he usually goes to Mr. Tabor's office—Mr. Tabor's a grand man to the boys, too—and doesn't always talk to us. We think a whole lot of him. He does all he can to help the boys by giving money, and that's more'n a lot of people do. Him and his rich friends like to keep things going. They've all got lots of money and they don't mind spending some."

"He's a great man. He's the president of a railroad and is worth a couple of thousand, anyhow. He comes in, sees Mr. Tabor and goes right on about his business. He's a quiet man and never tells any one down here anything about his business."

"He told us once to mind our mothers and save our money and we'd be great men. I've done both, and so have some of the other boys, and we'll find out if Mr. Harriman knows all about it."

Charles Schmidt, twelve years old, of No. 524 Fifth Street, had this to say of the railroad president: "I've seen him a lot of times. He comes down here once in a while and we get a look at him. He comes right in that door there, walks right across this room to that door and goes up to Mr. Tabor's office. All the boys shut up when he goes through. We make a lot of noise, and Mr. Tabor lets us do it. He's a patient man. He never finds any fault with us and we all like him. He's the manager, and he lets us do things just like we want to. Mr. Harriman sees him, and sometimes stops to say a few things to some of the boys. He's a nice man, and all the boys like to have him talk to them. He don't say much, except, 'How you getting along?' and 'Got everything down here you want?' But that's a good deal for a great man like Mr. Harriman to say. He don't have any time to waste."

"Only for him the doors of the club would have been shut last season. He tells the superintendent to get the teams together and let them play in inter-settlement league. At the show in Sherry's he took a lot of interest in us. He talks with all the fellows, fooled around with them and played with all the band. He talked to my brother William and asked him how he was, so 'Bill' said he's all right; 'how's yourself?'"

"When we played the Gondoliers he told us to send him as many tickets as we wanted and we sent him eighty. He didn't sell them all. He gave away about six or seven and the rest he passes back to the club. He's a very nice man. And he's wealthy or he couldn't pay for the Boys' Club. He has charge of railroads and owns them—I think the Central, I'm not sure. The Erie he owns, too, I think, and he got the basketball team together and buys uniform every year."

"Who's the greatest man in the country?" was asked of Charles.

"Mr. Harriman is. I think he's greater than the President, because the President doesn't help us along, and Mr. Harriman does. We never saw the President. Mr. Harriman pays for the shows every year."

Joseph Ochsner, twelve years old, of No. 146 East Seventh Street, commented thus: "Mr. Harriman has got more money than any one in this part of

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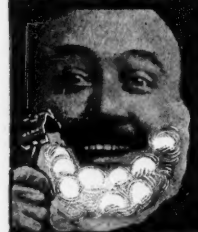
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the city, and he doesn't work so hard as some of the men I know, but he has more brains. That is how he got all his money. Every time he buys a new railroad he makes a thousand dollars, and then he gives half of it to the Boys' Club. He owns all the railroads in New York and Canada, and is going to have some more after a while.

"They all want him to buy them, but he doesn't want to do it all at once. He's the nicest man I ever saw, and he gives the boys uniforms and pays for their plays. He looks just like a man that lives down on our block, and you wouldn't think he is such a wonderful man. His clothes are just the same as my father's, and he talks just like the rest of us. We tried to get him to play baseball with us last summer, but he was too busy. He couldn't play baseball like we play it, but we would show him how all right. He's got a block of his own uptown somewhere, where he lives all alone. He works all day and all night, but he has to because his railroads are running all the time and he has to tend to them.

"Carnegie and Belmont are the only wealthier men than Harriman, but they don't do anything for the Boys' Club."

Lawyers as Citizens.—The Springfield *Republican* calls attention to the array of corporation lawyers at Albany "trying to emasculate the bill for the closer regulation" of the corporations which they represent. It is a lamentable fact, it declares, that lawyers in civil matters to-day so often put their professional success ahead of their duty as citizens. Tradition tells of criminal lawyers, it adds, who have refused to accept cases which they knew could not justly be defended, but "how much basis exists to-day for establishing such a tradition in civil law?" it asks. And yet, even in criminal law, it concedes, there is and has been altogether too much of this fostering of professional pride at the expense of the public welfare and the ends of justice. For instance, we are told:

It appears to be a matter of personal as well as professional pride with the aged Senator William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, that he has defended eighty persons charged with capital crime and has won every case—the last one having been undertaken by him at his present advanced age of above

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The business man, especially, needs food in the morning that will not overload the stomach, but give mental vigor for the day.

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He writes:

"For years I was unable to find a breakfast food that had nutrition enough to sustain a business man without overloading his stomach, causing indigestion and kindred ailments.

"Being a very busy and also a very nervous man, I decided to give up breakfast altogether. But luckily I was induced to try Grape-Nuts.

"Since that morning I have been a new man; can work without tiring, my head is clear and my nerves strong and quiet.

"I find four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with one of sugar and a small quantity of cold milk, make a delicious morning meal, which invigorates me for the day's business." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."



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When you buy an ordinary watch you actually purchase movement and case separately, the movement having been placed in a case not made for it and adjusted by means of the hairspring regulator. This is merely *regulative* adjustment and can not be compared in efficiency with the *constructive* adjustment of the

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which is *completed* by the makers. After the movement is assembled it is tested and adjusted until absolutely accurate. Then it is placed in its own case and tested and timed for weeks. The slightest variation caused by casing is corrected by a complete readjustment.

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¶ The fabric is extraordinarily soft, light and stretchy. That means ease and a lasting feeling of bodily well-being. Made in all styles.

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eighty years. Possibly he can say that he honestly believed every one of the eighty defendants was guiltless, but this does not appear in the published accounts of his record, and so far as the venerable lawyer is being congratulated on his apparently remarkable achievement in criminal practise it is for mere professional success, regardless of the consequences to public justice.

We hear little nowadays of great lawyers engaged in criminal cases. The highest talents of the profession have become devoted to civil law and the great fees of wealthy corporations. But in the days when criminal cases did more especially engage the highest abilities of the profession, it was apparently as much a matter of personal pride and boasting that justice was defeated if only the defendant lawyer won his case as it is now with the venerable and wonderful Whyte of Maryland. Thus Gen. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, who flourished as a lawyer before the civil war, proudly entered upon the record of his professional life the fact that he had defended so many persons charged with murder—the number we do not recall, but it was large—and "never had the misfortune to have my man hung."

The story is told of the great Pennsylvania commoner and abolitionist, Thaddeus Stevens, that he lost one of his murder cases and took the failure especially to heart because, while he was not sure that all his other clients charged with murder, whom he succeeded in saving, were guiltless, he was positive that the one convicted client was as blameless as a babe.

"A Shaper of World Policies."—After presiding at the celebration of the first anniversary of the Simplified Spelling Board, Mr. Carnegie went to Pittsburg to open the Technical Institute which he had presented to that city, together with an endowment of millions of dollars. The week after, he was to preside at the three-days' session of the National Peace and Arbitration Congress in New York. In addition to these interests Mr. Carnegie is actively engaged in movements of educational and social importance in this country and abroad. "A shaper of world policies" he is called by Mr. Herbert N. Casson, who writes an estimate of him in *The Independent* (New York). Mr. Carnegie has never subordinated his finer faculties to that of mere money-getting, we are told. He has, on the contrary, valued his liberty and his associations with literary men too highly to be a chattel of his business. "In fact," the writer continues, "when all his activities are considered, it is much easier to imagine him as a university dean with a hobby for steel-making, than as a steel-maker with a hobby for education." Yet, of course, his first claim to celebrity came through his building up of the great steel business, which before his day was one of the weakest of our industries. Says the writer

Into this wreckage came Carnegie, with as great faith in the future of steel as John Knox had in the Bible. He organized and enlarged and threw all profits back into the business, in bad years and in good years alike, until Europe listened with amazement to the wonderful records of Homestead, Braddock, and Duquesne. That he was assisted by the Morrill tariff and the new era of railway-building is true; but the dour little Scot himself was unquestionably the main factor. Had it not been for the Carnegie system of getting the best men and machinery and demanding the best results, we would not to-day have an iron and steel industry that is supporting a million working people and paying profits on two billions of capital.

Carnegie was the first steel-maker in any country who flung good machinery on the scrap-heap merely because something better had been invented. He was the first to employ a salaried chemist, and to appreciate science in its relation to manufacturing. Nothing was too good or too expensive for his furnaces and steel mills. In his early days he was the biggest borrower in Pennsylvania; and when the profits grew large they were poured back to fertilize

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the soil from which they grew. There were two busy years, for instance, when he expended twenty millions upon improvements alone.

He raised wages to the highest point they have ever reached, before or since. His first great mill manager—Captain Jones—drew a salary as large as tho he had been the occupant of the White House, and there was many a Pittsburg roller, in the hey-day of the Carnegie régime, who received from \$12 to \$40 a day.

It is clear, therefore, writes Mr. Casson, that the aim of Mr. Carnegie "was not to make large dividends nor to sell stock, but to establish a solid and enduring industrial structure. First of all, he was a business-builder." He then shows how, in addition, he was an "executive trainer," bringing up subordinates in the business to make successful heads, how he was a "wealth-master," administering his rapidly accumulating fortune with judicial hand, and how, finally, he has come to play his part as a "civilization-designer." Of this last capacity Mr. Casson writes:

Instead of accepting the world as he found it, and pouring his surplus wealth into the hoppers of conventional charities, he has from the first used his riches for a large, constructive purpose. He is not satisfied with civilization and the breed of human beings it is producing. He holds that while to-day is better than yesterday, to-morrow should be better still; and he has a very definite idea as to what the line of improvement should be.

In all, he has given away about \$125,000,000 in the past thirty years. But he has built no churches, missions, young men's Christian associations, soup-kitchens, nor hospitals. Outside of a large fund for the relief of injured or needy steel-workers, and a long private pension-list, he has given nothing to the sick or the poor. "Nothing for the submerged" has been the motto of this Scottish stoic. And the reason for this is not a lack of sympathy, but a keen discernment that the aim of all social betterment should be to remove the causes of trouble, and not to tinker in a futile way with results.

Carnegie has thus been as original in his giving as in his getting. A philanthropist in the ordinary sense he has never been. He has his own idea of what the world should be, and he gives millions, writes books, makes speeches, and argues with statesmen to compel the carrying out of his plans for the human race.

If he could have his way, for instance, he would abolish all kingship, militarism, and aristocracy. To this end he wrote "Triumphant Democracy" and "The Empire of Business." He offered to pay twenty millions for the liberation of the Filipinos, to avert the menace of imperialism. He established his notable Hero Fund, so that the idea should not prevail that courage was mainly a military virtue. And he is now building a superb, white Temple of Peace at The Hague, so that arbitration may supersede war. If he could have his will altogether, he would, no doubt, put every army, generals included, to work in the iron mines, and transform every navy into a fleet of ore-ships.

The Man Who Led Chicago's Traction Fight.

—In spite of the fact that the voters of Chicago departed from the leadership of Mr. Dunne in adopting the traction ordinances which he opposed, the Chicago News observes that the Mayor can not wholly deprive himself of the credit for their action. For the manner of solving the vexed traction problem was that proposed by Mr. Walter L. Fisher, who had formerly been the adviser of the Mayor; and Mr. Dunne it was who made possible the presentation of his scheme to the public consideration. The News remarks thus upon the turn of events

A little more than a year ago Mayor Dunne, who had wrestled feebly with the traction question from the beginning of his term of office and had been

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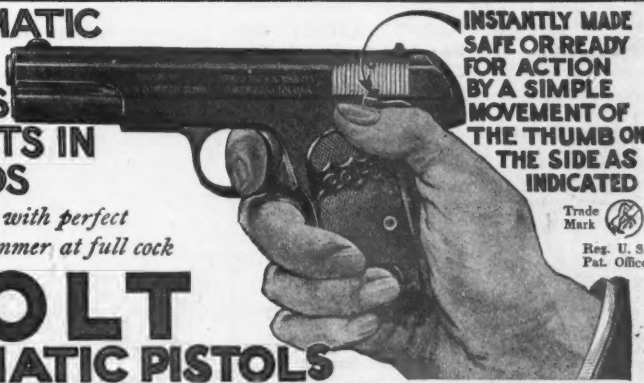
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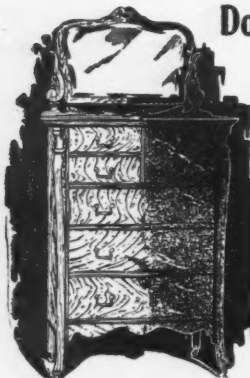


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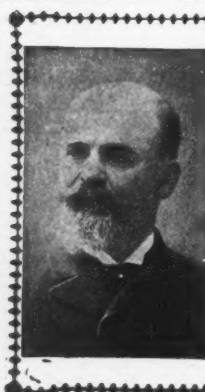
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floored by it in every bout, accepted Mr. Fisher's views on the best method of securing a settlement. He advocated this plan in a public interview. After the spring election he appointed Mr. Fisher his special legal adviser on traction matters. A little later he signed his name to the famous Werno letter, which Mr. Fisher wrote. On the basis of this letter negotiations with the traction interests were begun, and these were carried on with such skill, knowledge, and patience that the results were a joyous surprise to those persons who really wanted a fair settlement. No one has used more felicitous words than Mayor Dunne himself in describing the value to the people of this achievement.

But, most unfortunately for himself, Mayor Dunne turned from the wise counsel of his special traction adviser. The chief executive of the city was metamorphosed into the candidate for reelection. The growing of a handful of radicals who were convinced that they were the people of Chicago startled the timid Mayor. A hoarse bark or two from the selfish Hearst set him running away from the ordinances at full speed.

So it devolved on Mr. Fisher, who had promptly resigned his position under the Mayor, to lead the fight for the ordinances. This he did with a grasp of the subject, a readiness, and a knowledge of detail that were admirable. No critic of the measures could stand against him without making a painful display of his lack of solid ground on which to base his faultfinding. That the ordinances were not perfect Mr. Fisher freely admitted, but that they were remarkably good in view of all the conditions that had to be met he was ready to demonstrate at any time.

To-day the people of Chicago have to thank this capable man for a splendid achievement.

Presidents' Sons in History.—The Oakland Tribune resents the assertion which it has found in "a floating syndicate article" to the effect that few sons of Presidents amount to anything. It is probably true that there are not so many Presidents' sons who become Presidents in their turn as across the water there are kings' sons who become kings when their fathers tire of the office; still, as this paper finds upon looking into the matter, "the sons of Presidents, scarcely without exception, have proved themselves men of talent and capacity." This paper prints the following as the result of its researches:

Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and McKinley left no sons. No son of a President ever proved himself a fool or a degenerate. John Adams, the second President, was the father of John Quincy Adams, eminent as a statesman and orator, who in turn became President. Charles Francis Adams, the son of one President and grandson of another, was one of the ablest men of his time. He served as Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain and came very near the Presidential chair.

John Van Buren, son of President Van Buren, was an able and brilliant man, witty, eloquent, and gifted in many ways. He did not rise to eminence politically because he died comparatively young and was temperamentally unfitted for political life.

President Harrison's son was a man of parts, but of a retiring disposition. He preferred the quiet life of a farmer to the turmoil and acerbities of politics. However, his son, Benjamin Harrison, became a celebrated lawyer, rose to the Senate, and was elected President. Zachary Taylor's son Richard was a fine lawyer and displayed marked military capacity as a general in the Confederate Army.

Both of John Tyler's sons were able men. One was killed while serving as a general officer of the Confederacy, while the other was a high official in Jefferson Davis's government.

Robert Todd Lincoln made an able Secretary of War, gained a high place at the bar, and has achieved signal success in business.

General Grant's sons are all men far above the average in character and intellect. One is a major-general in the army, has acted as Secretary of War, and filled other positions of responsibility. U. S.



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Grant, Jr., is an eminent citizen of California and narrowly missed election to the Senate.

Both of Garfield's sons possess great intellectual gifts and have made their mark. James R. Garfield, Jr., is frequently suggested for the Presidency. Cleveland's son is yet a child, but if he lives to manhood it is safe to say that he will show the mettle of his sturdy breed.

So when we come to examine the matter we find that the sons of Presidents do amount to something. They amount to a great deal, and, as a rule, are quite as able as their fathers, tho their tastes and talents do not always lie in the same direction.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

It Broke.—"Freddy, you shouldn't laugh out loud in the schoolroom," exclaimed the teacher.

"I didn't mean to do it," apologized Freddy. "I was smiling, when all of a sudden the smile busted."
—*Harper's Weekly*.

Not a Tenable Position.—FIRST AUTOIST (after the auto has blown up)—"You came down very quick."

SECOND AUTOIST—"Yes, there wasn't anything up there to sit on."—*St. Joseph News-Press*.

A Kair Restorer.—GUEST (on whose bald head the waiter has spilt some sauce)—"Do you think that will do it any good?"—*Ulk*.

A Suggestion That Came too Late.—LADY—"To-day I am thirty years old. Oh, why didn't my parents postpone their wedding for ten years!"
—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

Troubles Enough Already.—A highwayman held up a gasoline runabout on the outskirts of Rome with a shot in the air. Then he ran forth from the tomb that had concealed him—the hold-up happened on the Appian way—and found, to his surprise, only a woman in the little car. "Where, madam, is your husband?" he demanded, sternly and suspiciously. "He's under the seat," she answered, flushing. "Then," said the highwayman, "I won't take nothing. It's bad enough to have a husband like that, without being robbed into the bargain."—*Argonaut*.

A "Touching" Romance.—SUITOR—"I can not refrain from avowing it—without you I can not live."

"I assure you, my dear baron, you quite overestimate my father's means."—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

An Eye-opener.—"Your old blind father no longer sits at the corner of the street and begs."

"No, he has received a big legacy, and can see now!"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter*.

Perfectly Natural.—"Did Perkins die a natural death?"

"Oh, yes. But I can't remember now whether he was murdered, killed in a railroad accident, or hit by an automobile."—*Life*.

Sympathy.—CALLER—"So sorry to hear of your motor accident."

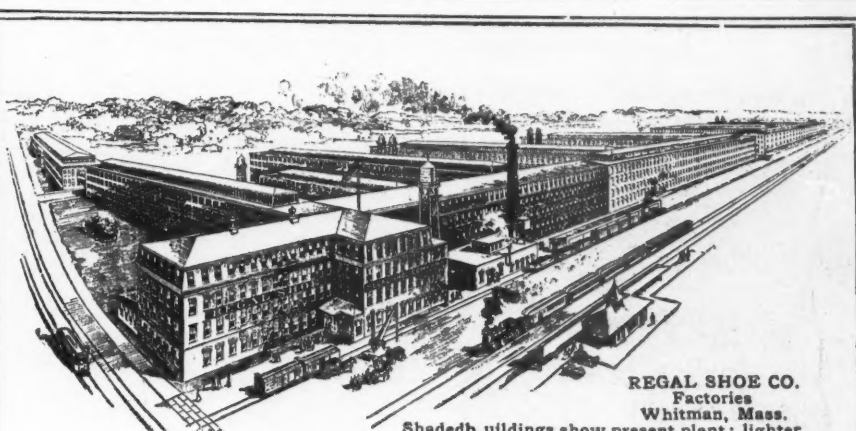
ENTHUSIASTIC MOTORIST—"O, thanks, it's nothing. Expect to live through many more."

CALLER—"Oh, but I hope not!"—*Punch*.

Tainted Money.—The big touring-car had just whizzed by with a roar like a gigantic rocket, and Pat and Mike turned to watch it disappear in a cloud of dust.

"Thim chug wagons must cost a heap av cash," said Mike. "The rich is fairly burnin' money."

"An' be the smell av it," sniffed Pat, "it must be thot tainted money we do be hearin' so much about."
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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

April 5.—It is reported in London that Japan will place a contract for a battle-ship of 21,000 tons costing \$11,250,000, with one of the British shipbuilding firms.

The Socialists carry eighty out of the two hundred seats in the Finnish Diet.

April 6.—Dr. William Henry Drummond, the widely known Canadian poet, dies from paralysis, in Cobalt, Ontario.

April 7.—A committee of the allied provisions trade-unions decides to call a general strike in Paris.

April 8.—The British Parliament reconvenes after the Easter recess.

Nicaragua captures Puerto Cortez and Cieba, and is practically in control of the Honduran coast.

April 9.—The Russian Douma votes to refer the budget to committee and to call in foreign experts for estimates.

Twelve persons are killed and fourteen wounded in workmen's fights at Lodz.

April 10.—Twenty million Russians, it is announced, can not survive the famine unless immediate relief is sent.

April 11.—Lord Cromer, Great Britain's agent in Egypt, resigns, and Sir Eldon Gorst is appointed to succeed him.

Fifteen lives are lost in a railroad wreck on the Canadian Pacific.

The proposed strike in Paris proves a fiasco, only about six hundred men going out.

The Cuban crisis is declared settled by the announcement of Secretary Taft that the United States troops will stay on the island until the country is in condition to hold elections.

Domestic.

April 5.—The gift by Andrew Carnegie of \$6,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh is announced.

A tornado in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama kills over twenty people and does \$500,000 damage.

April 6.—Frederick A. Busse takes the oath of office as Mayor of Chicago while Mayor Dunne still retains the office.

A fast Pennsylvania-Railroad express is thrown from the track at Hudson, Ohio; train-wreckers are blamed by Pennsylvania officials for the accident.

April 7.—W. T. Stead, speaking in New York, urges a peace pilgrimage, composed of twelve delegates from each of the leading countries, to unite in presenting a petition to The Hague Conference.

April 8.—The Supreme Court decides that the Isle of Pines is not American territory, but a part of Cuba.

The negotiation of a tariff *modus vivendi* with Germany, and of a convention with England providing for a Canadian boundary commission, is announced.

Two more unsuccessful attempts are made to wreck Pennsylvania Railroad trains.

April 9.—The Minnesota House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, almost unanimously adopts resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt for a third term.

Commander Peary obtains a three years' leave of absence from the Navy Department and will start in June on another attempt to reach the north pole.

April 10.—Senator Foraker opens his campaign in Ohio in a speech at Canton. Representative Longworth declares himself in favor of Secretary Taft for the Republican Presidential nomination.

April 11.—A great throng of foreign and American educators attend the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh.

The Navy Department gives orders to rush work on war-ships and intends to have twenty-five battle-ships and thirteen armored cruisers in commission within one year.

The will of T. B. Aldrich, the poet, probated in Boston, shows an estate of \$185,000.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHERS' EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"L. S., Coverdale, Ind.—"(1) What are the origin and etymology of the word *yeggman*? (2) What is the difference between the Catholic and the Protestant Bible? (3) To what do the Germans refer when they speak of *Koepenick*? (4) What would be gained by finding the north pole?"

(1) A yeggman is a tramp who makes a business of robbery rather than of begging. The term is said to be derived either from one John Yegg or from a gipsy word meaning "chief." (2) The Catholic Bible contains parts of the Apocrypha; the Protestant Bible contains none. This is the chief difference. As the Catholic Bible (Douay version) was translated by English scholars living in France (the New Testament being published at Reims in 1582 and the Old Testament at Douay in 1609), and the Authorized Version of the Protestant Bible was translated, or, more accurately, revised by a commission of scholars under act of Parliament during the reign of King James I. (1604-11), the phraseology of the two varies, and in some cases the titles of the different books do also. (3) Koepenick is the name of a town in Prussia with a population of about 21,000 which recently came into prominence through the escapade of a shoemaker named Voigt. Donning a captain's uniform Voigt met a number of soldiers in the street and immediately ordered them to follow him. They obeyed and he proceeded to the town hall, where he held up the burgomaster, seized the hall, and carried off \$12,000 without opposition. (4) It may be assumed that there will be scientific value in knowing the effect the pole may have on the compass needle, in ascertaining the depth of the ocean at that point, and perhaps in other ways of which we are ignorant and shall so remain until it has been found.

"G. L. W., Newcastle, Ky.—"What is an abstract noun, and what is a concrete one? To which class do the following words belong: 'Year,' 'time,' 'distance,' 'spring,' 'inch'?"

An abstract noun is a noun expressive of qualities or a general attribute, as *virtue*, *vice*. A concrete noun is one that denotes a concrete object or the conception of it. With the exception of "inch," the words cited are abstract nouns. "Inch" may be either concrete or abstract, depending on the sense in which it is used.

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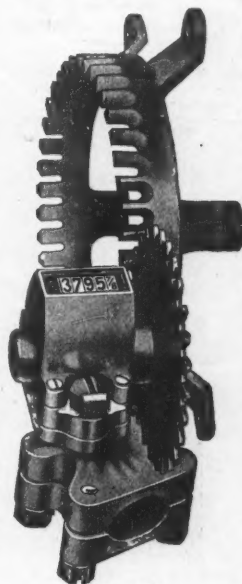
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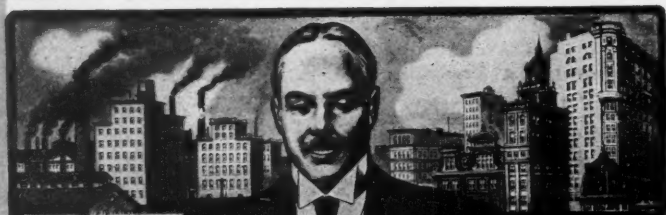
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